

ORAL HYGIENE

A JOURNAL FOR DENTISTS

EDITED BY GEORGE EDWIN HUNT, M.D., D.D.S.

VOL. I

NO. 6



JUNE
1911

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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ORAL HYGIENE

A JOURNAL FOR DENTISTS

VOLUME I.

NUMBER VI.

JUNE, 1911

RELATION OF THE DENTIST TO PUBLIC HEALTH MOVEMENT

By **HERBERT L. WHEELER, D.D.S.,** New York City
Consultant and Lecturer to the New York State Board of Health

**Dangers to the Oral Hygiene Movement Due to Exaggerated
Claims of Some and Indifference of Others—The Inex-
perience of the Profession—Oral Hygiene not New—
Necessity for Knowledge Concerning Causes of
Caries—The Function of the Dental Pro-
fession—Caution Urged**

Dr. Herbert L. Wheeler is one of the recently appointed lecturers for the New York State Board of Health. In the paper which follows, and which was read before the Pittsburg Odontological Society in April, he sounds a warning note against extravagant claims for mouth hygiene which cannot be sustained. The paper is a timely and an interesting one.

Has the dentist any interest in the modern gospel of the physical welfare of the public? If he has, then it is high time that the subject be considered in a calm, judicial, and scientific manner. These hysterical and exaggerated claims on the one side of the over-enthusiastic and well-meaning, but oftentimes poorly informed, individuals, and on the other side the steady indifference of those who go on practicing their profession in a mechanical fashion, are both calcu-

lated to do the cause great harm with those officials whose duty it is to direct the activities of our health and educational authorities. On the one hand, to say that the persistent use of the toothbrush is going to bring about a millenium that will result in the elimination of 75 per cent of all disease is a statement so highly colored that a layman would immediately become skeptical and look for the motive behind the statement, to say nothing of cultivated and

intelligent members of educational boards, the medical profession, and others. On the other hand, to ignore what seems to be a fact, that a regular cleansing of the mouth and teeth will reduce the number of pathogenic germs that may be taken into the stomach and distributed along the intestinal tract, or that may be absorbed by the various glands in and about the throat and mouth, is to lay one's self open to the charge of being a reactionary and of having no interest in the profession other than what we can get out of it financially. Both these positions are liable to hold us up to the public as a very young, inexperienced, and, one might say, unreliable, profession, which is not the case. The dental profession as a whole averages just as high a class of men as any other profession—no exceptions—but it is a new profession. It has not established precedents, and has not the long years of experience to assist it to make its conclusions in matters pertaining to either its welfare or that of the public. As we are of necessity a part of the healing art, we shall certainly secure a greater amount of information and knowledge on matters pertaining to our relation to the public by studying the activities and experience of the medical profession than in any other way, and in many instances being guided by them. If, as our own Miller is believed to have demonstrated, and many others have stated, an unclean mouth, because of its being a breeding place of vast quan-

ties of bacteria, may become practically a cesspool of infection, then the necessity for hygienic care of the mouth is apparent, even though this care plays little or no part in the prevention of dental caries.

The great difficulty with our profession is that owing to the lack of experience in executive organization and public work, we have to bring in a great amount of material that is not germane to the subject, and also, like children, we seem to feel that it is necessary to overstate our position in order to get a hearing. This shows commendable interest in the matter on the part of some members of the profession, but it also shows a decided lack in the matter of cool and intelligent judgment of things, and a willingness sometimes to overstep the bounds of propriety or even honesty in stating to the public things that are hardly demonstrated by the known facts. There never has been a time in the history of the world when the matter of the public health has received the attention that it is receiving at the present time.

Oral hygiene is not the new thing that some of the articles that appear in our dental journals would seem to make it. I have books in my library—quite a number of them—that are very old, some of them dating back to 1743, 1746, 1761, and so on. Now all these books are not particularly directed towards the question of clean mouths but one published by Thomas Berdmore in London in 1746

has considerable to say about the care of the teeth and the cleansing of the teeth; while early in the last century almost all the books that appeared had a very large amount of space devoted to the care of the teeth, the use of tooth powder and tooth washes, and methods of cleansing. The original French work of Maury, published in 1828, I find has some remarkably good cuts of various styles of tooth brushes which it is advocated shall be used to secure cleanliness which is urged in this work. Nevertheless, although this problem is not a new one, and although the efforts of the profession to solve it have extended back considerably over a century or a century and a half, it is only within the last twenty-five years that the subject has taken on its present form. At the present time it is probably more fully realized than ever that the road over which we shall travel to secure reasonably good health includes the intelligent care of all organs that have a function in preserving life, and certainly the teeth have a very important function and a very useful and necessary part is contributed by them to our obtaining and maintaining the necessary nourishment for the preservation of life. If, then, it is necessary at the present time for the specialist in throat diseases, the specialist in eye and ear diseases, the specialist in stomach disorders and skin troubles to not only understand the workings of these organs and their functions, but to give to the public a suffi-

cient amount of knowledge to enable the public to care for themselves in a way that will reduce to a minimum the necessity for assistance by the doctor, then, I am sure, to make the circle complete and to guard the health of the individual at all possible points of attack, the dental profession must take its place in the ranks of preventive medicine and assist in enabling the public to more completely eliminate disease.

If, then, my premises are correct, that the dental profession deals with organs and with conditions which play an important part in the physical welfare of the individual, then is not the responsibility of our profession in matters of public health as great as that of our colleagues who care for other organs and functions of the human system? I think it is. This, then, is my reason for assuming that there is not the least question about the necessity of our taking an interest in any subject that will contribute toward a prevention not only of tooth troubles but of troubles which may originate about the teeth or in the oral cavity and may have a directly injurious influence upon other organs and functions.

Now, while I have no sympathy whatever with such questionable and manifestly unproven, if not untruthful statements as "clean teeth do not decay," and many others of an equally unreliable and sensational character, still I do believe that the mouth that is kept clean is less liable to be

attacked by dental caries, and that the mouth that is kept clean is less liable to be the center of infection and a hot-house for the growth of germs that may pass along the intestinal tract and secure a foothold and produce infection at other points where equally great or more serious damage may be done than would be possible in the mouth. Dental hygiene, then, has two functions to perform in its duty as a means of preventing disease: the preventing of the destruction of the teeth and the preventing of the oral cavity from becoming the center of septic infection for the alimentary canal, with all its widespread possibilities of glandular infections, stomach and intestinal infections, and even nervous disorders.

It is our claim at the present day that we are a liberal profession; that we are fundamentally as well grounded in the principles that pertain to our profession as the medical man or the lawyer or the theologian. If this is the case, the public is certainly going to demand of us that we prove it in the same way that these other professions do, by taking an active interest in the public welfare, an interest which is so great and so indifferent to what may be our personal needs that the standard of our ideals leads us to be constantly striving for that which would make our profession an unnecessary ministry to the human race. The difference in the situation of a few years ago and now is the difference in the condition which I have

spoken of previously, when our friends in 1768, 1828, and other times were advocating mouth hygiene, and our own advocacy of mouth hygiene. In the days that have passed by, a century or more, men might advocate hygiene of any kind (the name was not in use at that time,) but beyond the publishing of a book under their own name, with detailed advice to the individual of what to do, which advice never failed to impress upon the reader the necessity for going in person to the author of the book, their interest seldom went. Their endeavor was simply to reach those who were able to pay for dental care and those who could not pay were not included in their consideration.

At the present time the situation is vastly different. It is not considered necessary to-day, nor even professional or ethical, to agitate in any way that which will bring our names prominently before people who have the means and intelligence to seek the services of a competent dentist to care for their mouth; but the question is of contributing to the public health and of reaching the people who have previously been considered entirely out of consideration, people who, in the first place, do not know of the importance of the organs which we call teeth, or of their function, and who need to have the problem brought home to them in such a way that they will not only desire to improve their condition but will co-operate with such agencies as may be in ex-

istence in order to secure for themselves privileges which their financial means will not permit them to avail themselves of. In other words, the question used to be the finding of ways and means to care for those whose intelligence had arrived at a point of development where they demanded attention and were willing to go to the dentist and to pay for it. At the present time the problem is one of going to them to help develop and maintain a citizenship that will have a better physical and vital stamina than they now have, for the general good of the community at large; that is, for the good of the state, for the good of the city, for the good of the country.

Now this problem immediately increases the number of units or individuals who are in need of intelligent services from a comparatively few to an enormous number, and the machinery that we have built up to care for those who voluntarily seek assistance and relief is inadequate to handle the whole community when the attempt is made to bring them within the scope of our work. What, then, are we going to do? If we continue to practice dentistry as we have been, merely repairing lost tissue, cleansing the teeth, massaging the surrounding tissues, there are not dentists enough in America, in my opinion, to properly care for the people in New York City alone. It is, then, manifestly impossible to do this work along the lines which we have been following in caring for our private practices.

Now in acknowledging, as I have, that a clean mouth is a preferable condition to an unclean one, both as to its effect upon the teeth and its effect upon the mouth as a breeder of disease germs, I am not prepared to deny that some mouths that are never cared for and are apparently never clean are immune from dental caries, and also that people who have never used a tooth brush, and in some instances have lost many or all their teeth, may not be always what might be termed in a "vulgarily healthy" condition. This being the case, it is evident that we do not know all that is to be known about the subject, and may it not be that in our newborn enthusiasm to take up the responsibilities of our work, we are going ahead with too much assurance that we know just what is best to do? May it not be wise, while carrying on dental clinics and dental lectures (for they are both needed, surely) and dental activities of various kinds for the public, that we should also spend some time, some effort and some means in trying to find out a way, if there be any, in which we can prevent dental caries and also prevent a tendency to the accumulation of debris and the production of conditions in the mouth that oftentimes make it a hotbed of noxious germs? May it not be wiser for us, for the sake of economy of effort and energy, to first decide amongst ourselves, in our official societies, just what fundamental facts may possibly be considered true, and with these as a starting point

work to secure the cooperation of all agencies that the public has established to look after its own welfare, such as educational departments, health departments, hospital departments, etc. Having secured the co-operation and advice of these various representative activities of our communities will it not be better to confine our efforts to a certain limited area for a sufficient period of time to make observations and secure records which may be the basis of our continued efforts upon a more economical basis than our present, one might say almost aimless, methods are permitting us to do.

It would seem, then, that the function of the dental profession in the present stage of this interesting and useful propaganda may not be to attempt to fill the public mind with dreadful fears of future disease and physical distress, but by working modestly and efficiently with the various organized efforts for educational and health purposes to not only give them the benefit of our observations but to obtain ourselves the benefit of their experience and so work this thing out in a scientific manner. May it not be wise for us not to use up all of our energy in advocating policies that we may find to-morrow are incorrect and more harmful than useful, but to confine our efforts to obtaining a further knowledge of the causes of dental and other diseases and of a way of preventing them. It seems to me that is the reasonable attitude for us to take to-day and the attitude

that will not only secure more easily the co-operation of the public authorities, but put us in the position whereby if we make mistakes (and we certainly shall—nothing was ever accomplished yet without mistakes having been made) we shall not be accused of having misled the public or of having urged them to put their faith in ways and means that have proved incompetent and possibly harmful. I am not quite sure, if this attitude is adopted by the organized profession throughout the country and they go to the various authorities in local communities with a fair statement of the situation, offer help and ask for help, that in most cases they will be successful and the amount of service that we shall be able to render the public will be greatly enhanced, while our own reputation as a liberal profession which takes an active interest in the welfare of the state and nation, and show it by our works, will be greatly improved, all of which conditions you must agree with me are desirable.

There are many details that I could give you further concerning the situation, but as of necessity it must be slow development along the lines of evolution, I think the describing of the situation in general terms, as I have, may do more good, by setting you thinking for yourselves, than I could by putting before you my own experiences (now extending over eight years or more) which might not prove always helpful in a different environment from that in which I have been situated.

THE GREAT AWAKENING

By H. H. HARRISON, D. D. S., Wheeling, West Virginia

The Necessity for Adult Watchfulness over the Body Hygiene of the Child — The Ignorance of Adults Concerning the Care of the Mouth — Would Strike an Awful Blow at "Personal Liberty" — Would Have Each Child Present a Certificate Showing a Healthy Mouth before Entering School

In the article below Dr. Harrison has "Out-Heroded Herod." And yet he is absolutely correct. But the pity of it lies in the fact that neither Dr. Harrison nor I will live to see its fulfillment.

To say that most of the ills of the human family to-day are due to lack of proper care and attention during the period of infancy and childhood, is not saying more than is generally conceded by those who are most competent to judge.

Physicians and dentists have been rudely awakened to this fact, within a brief period, and are now using their influence to bring about a radical change, which if successful will be of great benefit to the children, and ultimately give both mental and physical strength and force to the human race.

They have inaugurated a plan of examination of the children in the public schools which thus far has shown the wisdom of the effort, and promises great things as the plan is further developed and systematized.

When we think for a moment, we must fully realize that the formative period of both vegetable and animal life is the time when the future

growth, strength, form and beauty of the mature existence is accomplished. "As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined."

The dental feature of examination in the public schools contemplates a purification and treatment of the mouths and teeth of the pupils, that without this plan, will doubtless be neglected and be permitted to contaminate the entire school; and by pain and impurity weaken both body and mind of the child to a degree that makes it impossible for it either to make the proper progress in the studies or to become a vigorous man or woman.

This is the period in life when the physical and mental attributes are either made or lost.

But for the watchfulness of parents or guardians the ordinary ablutions of the body would be neglected by many children during this period. Owing to a lack of popular education the majority of parents do not realize the neces-

sity of purifying the mouth as they do the external body. They do not realize that decay of the teeth finally means the loss of these organs and that their loss means stomach trouble, neuralgia, abscess, intestinal irritation and as a final result many more grave diseases. By neglect of the mouth and teeth these abnormal conditions arise and prevent a proper development of the body, and restrain the advance of education, so the mind is dwarfed, and instead of a normal condition the tendency is toward evil and crime. I am fully persuaded if this weakness can be overcome that hospitals, almshouses and penitentiaries will lose half of their patronage. This plan as above stated involves some expense, but the outlay will lessen other expenses and save many periods of illness and suffering, and make a stronger and wiser race.

The plan adopted by both physicians and dentists has some phases of weakness, that may be overcome by another and I think better one.

In the first place it lacks the perfect fulfillment of the object—does not compel the enforcement that the examination suggests. The knowledge that evil exists is of no force unless the plan contemplates and forces a removal of the nuisance.

My plan would be to require every child who attends the public schools to present a certificate to the principal of the school at the beginning of each school year, showing that he or she has been examined

by a satisfactory authority as physician and dentist, attesting that the holder of such certificate is in a state of health that warrants the holder to a place in the school. Of course this requires the compulsory school law, and also one setting forth what shall be required of every examination. This plan leaves the school free from the excitement of examining periods, and does not interfere with orders and regular programs of school. Then it permits every child to be examined by its own physician and dentist who is naturally interested in its welfare. Again the child pays the expense of examination. We know, of course, in some cases lack of means would prevent some children from getting this certificate, but this can be provided for just as easy as to provide for a fund to pay the medical and dental public examiner.

By these examinations we may confidently expect great results from a sanitary view, for when the dentist and physician have done their part there will be little liability for contagion or infection, and the school pupil will not be restrained from good progressive work, with the future results of a good, strong physical body and a well trained mind.

"Has anything ever been discovered on Venus?" asked the student of astronomy.

"No," replied the old professor, whose mind had slipped a cog and transported him into mythological fields, "not if her pictures are authentic."

"THE BIG PERCENT"

WHEN WILL DENTISTRY FIND ITS MOSES?

By JOHN PHILIP ERWIN, D. D. S., Perkasio, Pa.

**Doubts Whether There is a "Best Way" — Believes we Already
Knew about Predisposing Causes to Caries — Would Pro-
pound Three Questions to "The Big Percent" —
Why the People do not Have Their
Teeth Conserved**

Dr. Erwin believes we are in a wilderness of pain and calls for a Moses to eliminate it. There is much truth in what he says, and given the ability to eliminate the pain of dental operations, no doubt the "Big Percent" would be much reduced. His paper and his conclusions may well make you think and, in my opinion, might easily start an argument.

When dentistry was in its infancy the extracting of an offending tooth for relief was accepted as good practice, but as science developed and men became more enlightened, treating and filling teeth proved more satisfactory.

The application of the "Ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure," and "Locking the barn door before the steed is stolen," doctrine to dentistry has produced an awakening to the immense possibilities of oral hygiene and established the value of preventive dentistry.

This awakening during the next decade will completely change the aspect of our profession provided we conscientiously answer the questions presented and carefully perform the new duties devolving upon us.

We have lately learned that a "big percent" of humanity suffer unnecessary ills because they neglect their teeth. The dental profession is called up-

on to remedy this neglect and the question is asked, "Which is the best way to convert the big percent unsaved to dentistry?"

Would it not be a better question to ask, "Which is a good way?" because your best way may be the opposite of mine and still we both may obtain satisfactory results.

Nowhere is this truth of means to an end better illustrated than in religion, for who can say "Which is the best way to save sinners?"

When we consider the cold facts of dental hygiene before us to-day, the deplorable condition they represent should cause us to shudder.

An article in ORAL HYGIENE for February states, "What we need NOW is to gather statistics that will throw some light upon the predisposing causes of caries — —:" like throwing the book of Exodus to a drowning man.

Prof. J. Foster Flagg taught the predisposing causes of de-

cay more than twenty years ago. If the dental hygiene battle is to be fought along such lines the exciting causes should receive our attention because a predisposing cause cannot be removed, while an exciting cause can. I do not consider either prime factors.

What we need NOW is to know why people neglect their teeth. If we find the cause creating this serious condition will we not be enabled to discover a good way to cure it?

Permit me to suggest the following plan. Clear your mind of all prejudice, ask the next fifty or one hundred you meet unsaved to dentistry these three questions; note the answers well and from your conclusion see if you can find a good way to save your share of the big percent.

The first question I would have you ask is, "Do you believe your mouth and teeth can be kept in a clean healthy condition with the guidance and assistance of a competent dentist?" I am confident the big per cent which we have to consider believe in the saving grace of modern dentistry.

Ignorance and skepticism are not the cause of the big per cent. I recognize the value of dental hygiene education, but it does not answer our question.

Do people to-day believe in medicines? Years of jealous bickerings within and cyclonic antagonism from without have so rent the medical profession into pieces that to-day we see a bunch of —paths, each at the other's throat fighting for their lives. Allopath, homeo-

path, osteopath, hydropath, electropath, and the latest of these, cure-you-by-mail-opath. Mighty minds, scientific research, papers and discussions, exorbitant fees, and still they prescribe quinine.

For years religious teachers have been tearfully asking: "Do you believe? Do you believe?" How sad the answer they have received. What are the proportions of your religion? Why are the men out of church? If one faith, why not one creed? The darkest pages of history are written in the blood of their religious wars, and to-day we find more creeds than ever before, because they deal with faith and not a fact. You need faith in religion, politics, and some brands of medicine practiced to-day but not in the established fact, that modern dentistry has saved millions of teeth, can save yours and will if you give it a chance.

Modern dentistry is a fact—faith is unnecessary. People are not antagonistic to the good we can do them, but believe implicitly in us. Therefore, upon this rock I stand: "I can save teeth, and the people believe in me." This foundation is large and firm enough to hold us all.

Could we ask for more?

And now the second question. Why don't you live up to your belief? Ah, there's the rub! If the people know and believe dentistry can save, why don't they accept its blessings? I will cite a few cases in answer to this question.

A leading citizen of the town in which I practice has

been suffering pain for months from an exposed pulp and will not permit any treatment. He has the greatest dread of a dental office, especially of the engine. When I asked him this question he replied, "Because you dentists hurt like hell." Every other member of his family visits my office at regular intervals.

Several operators in Philadelphia have worked for me and they all at times inflicted the greatest amount of pain. A prominent dentist drilled into the live nerve of one of my teeth while preparing a cavity, using the electric engine. Permit me to say I consider the electric engine a foe to dental hygiene.

A pugilist of prominence said he would rather receive a severe blow than have his teeth filled.

Prof. Flagg told of an U. S. naval officer visiting his office and saying, "I could go into battle with less fear than I enter your office."

When my class on its graduation day called upon Prof. Flagg for a speech he said in part, "My boys, for years I have been teaching you the possibilities of dentistry and to-day I give you my farewell advice, 'Don't hurt your patients, don't hurt your patients.'" I never forgot the lesson.

The advertising painless dentist can answer this question. He's what the boys call "wise."

Fear is the deadliest foe to oral hygiene. When the dentists of our land perform their operations free of pain—it can

be done—the big per cent will vanish like snow before the sunbeams.

The fact being established that the big per cent believe in the saving grace of dentistry but largely owing to fear they refuse its blessings—we now ask the vital question: "If I can save your teeth for a reasonable fee and cause no pain, will you permit me to do it?"

When the financial feature is cared for, the answer is always "Yes." And of the financial, who of you have not blushed for shame to see the contemptible tricks practiced to make the dental bill a large one?

Do you find the wealthy class represented in the big per cent?

Can a working man employed ten hours a day, earning twelve or fifteen dollars a week afford either time or money to visit a dentist? For this reason I have advocated the keeping open of dental clinics on Sunday whereby they may obtain the benefits of modern dentistry at a reasonable fee—religious cranks not considered.

The best solution to nearly every economic and social problem to-day can be found snugly tucked away in the family purse.

John D. Rockefeller's ten million dollar gift to the University of Chicago will never answer the working man's question; but I can tell you what will. Give him an eight hour day, four or five dollars more each week in the purse, some honest legislation and reasonable recognition from

his employer and you will at once raise him to a position where he and the members of his family can enjoy the advantages of modern civilization, dental hygiene included.

Lectures, newspaper advertising, free clinics and examination have their value in the crusade we are conducting, but until we remove the wolf of pain snarling at the door of our office and the large dollar mark standing beside, the big per cent will never enter therein.

The harvest is ripe, the reapers are few. I believe, and have so expressed myself to others that in the fullness of time dentistry will be given a Moses to lead us out of the house of painful dentistry, where we are now in bondage into a land free of sore teeth, gold crowns and ugly dentures.

Religion had her Paul, law her Blackstone and medicine her Hahnemann. When, oh when, will dentistry find her Moses!

CONGRATULATIONS

By T. W. DEE, D. D. S., Houston, Texas

**Dr. Dee Likes Oral Hygiene—He Believes the Hope of the Cause Lies in the Younger Men in the Profession—
Press Publicity Endorsed and Advocated**

Congratulations on ORAL HYGIENE. Especially worthy of commendation is your initial article in the February number by Dr. Sexton. In this character of expression one is able to find field for freedom of thought, even as applied to dentistry, dental ethics and competitive characterization.

It is extremely unfortunate that we find the principal obstacles in the way for promulgation of oral hygiene within our own ranks. That it is a good and grand idea that should be brought to the attention of every individual, young or old, is admitted by every follower of dentistry.

But, unfortunately for the cause, the average individual has his own ideas about just how it should be brought about, and in order to prevent these ideas, be they ever so antique, from being side-tracked by some brighter, more progressive way, will frown down any attempt on the part of others to bring such conditions about.

If the cause is a just one, and all seem to admit that it is, then every effort should be put forth that will result in its final culmination, whether it be advocated by the "old timer" or some of the newcomers in the profession. It

is the end to be attained, not the person or persons who may benefit by it. In a work of this kind it is necessary for some person or persons to be in the front rank of its advocacy, and the very recent history of this shows that it is the younger men of the profession who are taking hold. The "old timer" has lain so long dormant, he has become morbid in his ideas, fixed in his thoughts and jealous of the possibility of some younger generation suggesting something new. He would practice dentistry as he did thirty years ago, and many of them do it, guarding fiendishly sacred self-presumed secrets handed down by preceptors or attained by a six-months' tuitioned diploma.

Dentistry has become known as a necessity, not as an annually paid physician luxury. The people are clamoring for information and guidance for the care of their teeth. Every mother that comes to our offices views with wonder and amazement the advancement of our profession, and drinks deep of the knowledge imparted for the care of the teeth of her offspring. At the very threshold of our office doors countless thousands of dental patients are waiting only the opportunity to be enlightened on what is necessary to preserve their teeth. Is it advertising to go out to them in the open and advise them publicly, by lecture or otherwise? Is it unethical for a number of the members of the profession **IN OUR HOME TOWN** to go before the pub-

lic and by demonstrations and vocabulary enlighten these waiting, uninformed thousands on the subject of oral hygiene and tooth preservation? Or is it more professional to attend monthly meetings of your local society, where usually less than a third of the fraternity affiliate, and discuss a flimsy paper, poorly prepared and much more poorly read, by one of the favorites? The local societies are good; they are necessary to bring together the best men of the profession; to exchange ideas and offer suggestions for the betterment of the craft in general, but it is wrong for these self-same societies to sit idly by, indulging in personal principle discussion as to the best way to fill a tooth and allow the waiting, clamoring public to go on uninstructed simply because some fellow is going to get some advertisement out of a public address or published article on oral hygiene or tooth preservation.

It is refreshing, indeed, to the progressive, unprejudiced mind to read an article like the one referred to where the suggestion is made for using the press as a means of public enlightenment. The advertising parlors have long recognized the importance of advertising in the papers while the ethical fraternity frown down the least attempt to come back at them with honest statements by honest men. "Fight the devil with his own fire," is a slogan that can as well be applied to the practice of dentistry as any other thing.

As the advertiser uses the columns of the daily press at so much per to blazon forth his nefarious trade, so should the ethical men, as individuals, combination or organization, use the same methods in an ethical manner to bring to the notice of the people what honest dentistry is and educate the public on oral hygiene. Just so long as we permit the charlatan to boast of his skill, special ability and personal discovery, just so long will the public be led to believe that they are receiving as good at-

tention, if not better, at the hands of our advertising contemporaries as the most prominent practitioner or office holder in the profession. The people do not know the difference between Dr. Blank, advertiser of latest ideas and new discoveries, and Dr. Spot, ethical gentleman and crier down of the least attempt on publicity of dentistry.

Your ideas as promulgated by your first two issues are worthy of professional commendation. "May you live long and prosper."

THE DENTIST AND PUBLIC HEALTH

By W. A. EVANS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

Commissioner of Health

An Address Delivered at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery

The subject on which I am to talk to you is, "The Dentist and Public Health," and that, of course, means also dental work and public health. That carries you to a part of the general proposition of the lack of dental work and its relation to public health.

In the first place, the mouth is regarded now more and more as of relation to contagious diseases. About a month ago I was at the meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Milwaukee and great stress was there put on the relation of the secretions of the mouth, of the

cavities accessory to the mouth, to scarlet fever, to diphtheria, and to measles, to which with perfect propriety can be added consumption, pneumonia and common colds. In times past in considering the care of the person who has had scarlet fever we paid great attention to the skin. It is but recently we have come to understand that the skin was of minor importance in spreading scarlet fever, if it was of any importance at all. After cases had been held for the customary six weeks or thereabouts in the hospital, had

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EDITORIAL



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131 EAST OHIO STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U.S.A.

COMPULSORY INSPECTION

In the last issue appeared an editorial entitled "Personal Liberty and Compulsory Inspection," in which I said, "All advances in human existence are made at the instance of the few. The masses of the people never initiate reforms." I might have gone further and stated that the general public is usually quick to combat reforms. An instance in point has come to light in Pennsylvania. A bill providing for permissive medical inspection of the school children had been introduced in the legislature and stood a good chance of passing. Some persons, wise in their generation from a health standpoint, but perhaps not so wise politically, concluded to take two steps at once instead of one step at a time and amended the bill to make medical inspection compulsory and to apply it to all children of school age, instead of to only those attending the public schools. The howl that went up was heard from Dan to Beersheba.

A subhead in one paper was "affects rights of people." Our old friend "personal liberty" again. If a man wants his child to grow up diseased or deformed, to become either an imperfect producer, or a non-producer and a charge on the state, he has a "right" to do it. Nonsense! Also piffle and pooh-pooh!

Another paper says, "The fight against the present arrangements for medical inspection is being made by the National League for Medical Freedom which has an office in Philadelphia and whose membership is composed of homeopathic and other physicians and persons who do not believe in such extreme inspection measures." There is probably the Senegambian in the woodpile. I never heard of the National League for Medical Freedom before but I'll bet my hat it has a lot of "anti-vivisectionists" in it, among other curiosities. "Already members of the house are being urged to stand against the compulsory feature and a flood of letters and telegrams will be let loose within the next few days." The probable result will be that Pennsylvania will get a permissive inspection law if it gets any law at all.

What seemed to particularly raise the ire of the "deer peepul" in Pennsylvania was the provision to inspect all children

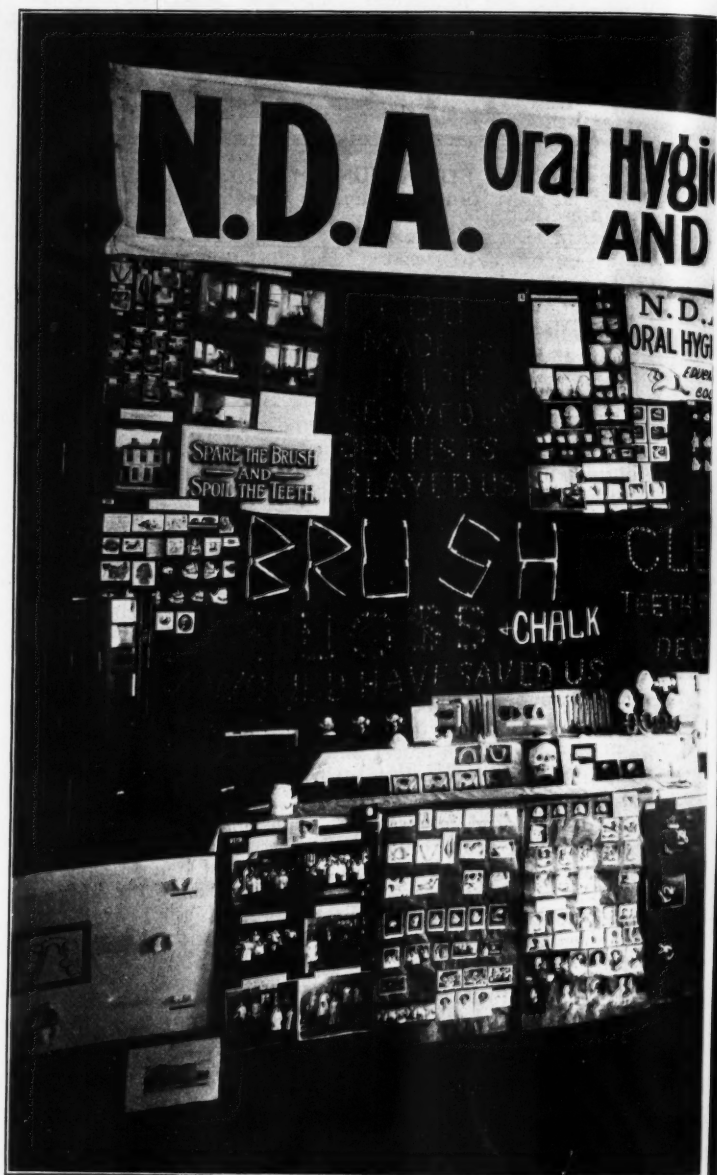


Exhibit of Oral Hygiene Committee at Southern Branch.

ene Headquarters EXHIBIT.

ROCHESTER DENTAL
FREE DENTAL EXAM
FOR THE CHILD

READ AND REMEMBER
THESE FEW FACTS

THE CARE OF THE TEETH

DO YOU VISIT A DENTIST
TWICE A YEAR

DO YOU EVER STOP TO THINK
YOUR TEETH

THERE ARE TEETH WEAR THE DENT.
NEGLECT

WILL YOUR MOUTH
LOOK LIKE THIS
A FEW YEARS FROM NOW?

DO YOU USE OF THESE ASPECT

EVERY DAY

A CHILD
HIGH SCHOOL
SCHOLAR

WHAT DO YOUR TEETH

SABLE, AT ME
AND ME

PILGRIM HOTEL
FLASHLIGHT PHOTO BY
ABANANZA
#3612A

ELECTRIC DISPLAY AT
ATLANTA
GA.

of school age, whether attending public, private or parochial schools. They were willing that students in the public schools should be inspected but to inspect the children in private or parochial schools was "an unwarranted invasion of the home" and "an encroachment on private rights." Now what in the name of Galen would it profit the son of John Smith, laborer, who attends the public schools, to know that the diphtheria, or tuberculosis, or measles or scarletina he contracts was not handed him by the son of Henry Brown, bookkeeper, who also attends the public schools but was presented him by the son of Montmorency Fitzgerald, banker, which son attends a private school but plays ball with said son of said Smith aforesaid. Or what boots it to said sons of said Smith and Brown that twenty years from now a portion of the taxes they will then be paying will be used to support the said son of said Fitzgerald in some sanitarium or asylum or institute, what boots it to those taxpayers, I say, to know that young Fitzgerald was exempt from medical inspection when a child.

It seems difficult to impress on the minds of the people that this is an economic problem, the biggest economic problem the world ever faced. How to increase the efficiency of our producers and reduce the number of our non-producers is a question to which can be traced the genesis of most of the world problems vexing the thinkers of to-day. The slum question, the universal peace question, the liquor question, dishonesty in business and politics, all of the big problems facing civilized nations to-day are, in their final analysis, the question of how to increase the efficiency of our producers and decrease the number of our non-producers.

The state has no more moral right to permit the children in private or parochial schools to grow up inefficient producers or non-producers than it has to permit the children in public schools to do so. Viewed from any standpoint medical inspection of *all* children of school age is the duty of the state. Contagious diseases are as readily contracted from a child in a private or parochial school as from a child in a public school. And an abnormal child in a private or parochial school is just as likely to grow up a partial producer or a non-producer as one in a public school. It is as plain as the nose on your face and as clear as mountain sunshine.

But the result in Pennsylvania will probably be the usual result as per past experience elsewhere. The legislature will probably pass a permissive inspection bill applying to public school children only. In two or three or five years from now, the education of the people will have advanced sufficiently so that the medical end of the act will be made compulsory and, perhaps, permissive dental inspection inserted. Later still, mouth inspection will be made compulsory; further on, this inspection will be extended to all children of school age; and lastly, will come free dental, surgical and medical service for

the children of those unable to pay for such service. The mills of the gods grind slowly but they get there just the same.

Since writing the above, Collier's Weekly has come along with an editorial concerning the League for Medical Freedom, which I reprint.

An octopus which we don't like is the League for Medical Freedom. It is doing a tremendous amount of damage by its opposition to needed medical legislation along all lines relating to the public health throughout the United States. In the excellent California Legislature, for instance, this year, efforts for better sanitary laws were largely blocked by this organization, thoroughly equipped with ready money, and extensive in its hold upon the imaginative minds of many citizens. These gophers have worked underground, since the league came into existence, to counteract the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906. The membership is composed for the most part of those who were hit hard by the act. Expensive lobbies are maintained at Washington, and in many State capitals, for the purpose of defeating health legislation. In 1909-11 important bills relating to the health of the nation were held up in Congress at the instigation of the league. It is alleged that \$25,000 per week was spent by the league lobby. There is probably no accurate way of computing the amounts that have been spent in Washington or at the various State capitals. One method of attack consists in sending showers of telegrams of protest to the Senators and Representatives from all parts of the Union, and especially from the home districts of the lawmakers. These protests are invariably misrepresentations of the real purpose of the proposed legislation. Organizations have been formed in every State of the Union, and attorneys employed to represent the league before conventions, legislative committees, and municipal meetings of all kinds. Another plan of procedure is to send circular letters to delegates of conventions requesting them, in the name of "Liberty and Fraternity," to vote against any medical resolution that might be introduced. It has always been difficult to get appropriations for health purposes, and if this league continues to fight the health authorities we must expect an increase in the death-rate in all States in the next year or two. In Chicago, where the league is strongest, in 1908 the death-rate was 14.08 per thousand per annum; in 1910 it was 15.21 per thousand.

INDEPENDENCE IN DENTAL JOURNALISM AND OTHER THINGS

Some years ago I was editor, publisher, office girl, reporter and proof-reader of a monthly dental publication known as the *Indiana Dental Journal*. Another dentist was associated with me during the first two years of the life of the *Journal* but through its last year I played a lone hand. At the end of that third year, I quit. My heart was in the right place but my pocket-book was tired—very tired. Our little excursion into altruism has set each of us back about 1,500 simoleons and we were lucky to get off so cheaply.

I once made a claim for the *Indiana Dental Journal* that

it was the only really independent dental publication extant. I made this claim because I was owner, editor and publisher and I could not conceive of a situation better calculated to make for editorial independence. About that time quite a bit was printed concerning the absolute and utter independence of my brother editors, all of which I believed and still believe to be true. Having thus asserted my belief in the freedom from influence of my friends, the editors of other dental journals, I will now call your attention to a thing or two.

Have you noticed the large, globular, dense wad of silence concerning ORAL HYGIENE in the majority of the more largely circulated dental monthlies? It has been truly uproarious in its intensity of absence. The *Dental Digest*, the *Dental Summary* and the *Dental Register* each had a notice of our appearance but if the others are yet aware of it their columns are innocent of the knowledge. There has been an appalling inability to sense our existence that would seem to argue atrophy of the literary nerve on the part of their editors. Do you know why, gentle reader? "There's a reason." Lend me your ears. I'll give 'em back. St-t! It's because it comes to you free of cost. If you had to pay fifty cents, or a dollar, or two dollars before you could get it, all the "big" journals would have given it editorial mention long ago.

Funny, isn't it? Of course every new journal in the field is supposed to cut into the subscription list of the journals already in existence, provided the new journal is a success. I say "is supposed to." In reality I do not think that is true. But, granting it to be true, that is a matter for the business department to worry over and should not prevent an independent editor from conducting his reading columns as he may see fit. Maybe the answer lies in that last remark. I don't know. It is too deep for me.

But, gentle reader, I am not downhearted. The proof of a pudding lies largely in the eating thereof and I have enjoyed the taste of the ORAL HYGIENE pudding immensely in the past six months. Even if some of the journals cannot see us as yet, it is a great comfort and satisfaction to know that their subscribers have no need for ocular attention. Up to date only one man has asked to have his copy discontinued. He sent in forty cents to pay for the first four issues and asked that it be discontinued as he already had so much to read he could not take on anything more. His forty cents were returned to him, with an explanation. I think he must be reading the dictionary.

When ORAL HYGIENE was launched it was still a question whether the members of the profession were ready for such a publication. I believed that bodily ills and their prevention was the greatest economic problem before the world to-day, and the to-be publishers thought so also, but whether the bulk of the profession had reached that point was a matter as yet un-

settled. To-day I think the question has been answered in the affirmative and I think the pages of ORAL HYGIENE prove it.

Have you noticed the quality of the reading matter we have been placing before you during the six months of the magazine's existence? It has all been good and some of it has been great. And do you know what some "wise" men said when we started? They said, "Oh, well. They may get stuff enough for the first two issues but after that the field is covered and they will have to quit." Bully good prediction, wasn't it?

A chap in Rochester with a German name difficult of enunciation because it is so full of letters, could not see anything in the January number but "what the editor wrote and a lot of clipped stuff." I sometimes wonder if he has seen anything since. He was seeking advertising matter for another publication and no doubt he saw as through a glass darkly.

I am more optimistic concerning the profession's interest in the subject of mouth hygiene than some of the writers for ORAL HYGIENE and my reason for being so is due to the fact that practically all of the articles printed so far have been voluntarily contributed—have come in without solicitation. There are scores of men among our readers who are capable of adding good thoughts to those already advanced and now is the time for them to do so. Send in your contributions, gentle readers, and let us shame those who do not believe there is enough in "this oral hygiene business" to devote a monthly magazine to it.

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC

Who says the public is not being educated? It is evident to the careful observer that the public is being highly and extensively educated in some directions. The amount of information, if it is information, contained in the following clipping from the Daily Press, of Utica, N. Y., is immense. As is so often said of things, this is important, if true. Last month we had quite a bit to say about press publicity. After reading this wonderful article below, will any reader fail to recognize the desirability and importance of intelligent press education of the public? Stop! Look! Listen! as they say at railroad crossings.

Several people in this city are afflicted with a new and rather peculiar disease, which is none the less serious because it results from a simple cause. Pyrohoecian ulceration of the teeth is the name of the malady. One death has already been caused this week by this disease, and a number of others are now in a serious condition. At a local hospital, yesterday one woman had six teeth drawn, and it is hoped that she will be able to recover. One of the dangers in connection with this disease is that the condition of the patient may reach such a critical stage that the teeth cannot be drawn without producing a fatal result.

Now, what do you know about that! A new disease called "pyrohoelian ulceration." Regards to Riggs Disease; phagadenic pericementitis please write. People turning up their toes to the daisies right along because of it. And it is so recalcitrant. If you don't extract the teeth, they die, and if you do extract the teeth, they die. Cheerful outlook for the patient, I must say. But listen to the etiology, diagnosis, clinical history and prognosis. Lend me your ears!

The disease originates from decayed teeth. One of the symptoms is a hardening of the gums. Finally the whole system becomes poisoned, thereby causing death. When a tooth becomes decayed a poisonous substance oozes out of it, and when this is mixed with the saliva it is carried to the stomach, where it contaminates the food and ultimately gets into the blood. Ulceration of the teeth, of course, aggravates the condition and is more liable to cause death.

Wow! three times, and double-fudge as fast as you can say it until exhausted. Anybody failing to look serious will be set back five yards for interference and will lose three points from their total score. Deal to the left.

One of the habits, which have become prevalent of late years, is that of sucking the teeth, instead of using a toothpick. As the tooth becomes decayed the tendency to suck it, becomes greater. Physicians and dentists say that this habit is apt to result from a nervous affection, like biting the finger nails, and not only impairs the digestion, but is apt to result in a more serious ailment. Of course, the better way to avoid any of these afflictions is to keep the teeth in a good state of repair.

Now do you appreciate the necessity for truthful newspaper information about mouth conditions? When such bally nonsense as the above can get into reputable papers, is it not time for the dental profession to do something in the way of press publicity?

THE PUBLIC PRESS CAMPAIGN

It seems that neither Dr. Warner nor the writer has made clear the plan and purposes of the public press campaign inaugurated by the Illinois State Dental Society. The committee having this work in charge, of which Dr. C. B. Warner, Urbana, Ill., is chairman, have issued a pamphlet from which I quote the following:

There have been so many questions asked and so many letters of inquiry written concerning this new movement that this little pamphlet is issued, with the hope that it will assist the local dentist to understand just what is required of him in order to establish this series of articles in his city.

This plan originated at the annual meeting of the Illinois State Dental Society, which was held in May, 1910. A committee

was appointed to take the matter in charge and proceed to work. The object proposed was to double the extent of the dental field by educating the masses by means of the newspapers. Do you realize what that means? It means that twice as many people will take more care of their mouths, that those who do care for their teeth will do so more intelligently, and a tremendous amount of needless suffering will be averted. We are doing a great work in our examination of the mouths of the children in the public schools; we also must educate their parents, so that when the chart is brought home, there will be a proper appreciation of its value. You may tell those who come to your office the necessity of a clean mouth, the difficulty is that those who need this instruction most rarely come to your office, and then it is too late.

The value of this plan, aside from its originality, lies in its completeness, for instance in Illinois, where it is being successfully worked, there is hardly a city where it is not in operation. The details have been attended to, and the whole profession of that state is alive to its value and comes forward, to a man, to push it through.

The way to secure this benefit in your own city is as follows: First get a blank and fill it out properly, if no blank accompanies this pamphlet then write for one. You should address all communications to the representative who has charge of this campaign in your state. If there is one appointed for your state his name will be printed on the stationery accompanying this pamphlet, or stamped at the end of these instructions.

If you have no representative in your state then apply to the chairman of the Public Press Committee in Illinois, Dr. C. B. Warner of Urbana.

After filling out the blank get as many to sign with you as possible of your brother dentists and send the blank and money to your representative. Remember, each person gives \$1.50. Of course, there may be some dentists in a city who will refuse to subscribe and yet profit by their neighbor's subscription. We have found a few such and it cannot be helped. I suppose there are men of that type in every occupation, but never mind, you send in your order and you will get more than your money's worth no matter what the other fellow does, it is only \$1.50 anyway that you have to spend. Now what do you get for your \$1.50?

If you are the only dentist in the town you get at least 24 articles sent to your local paper, it may be more, depending on how much money comes in. This movement is not run for the money that is in it, but for the amount of good that we can do. If you do not get the 24 articles you get your money back. If there are two dentists subscribing \$1.50 each, there will be 48 articles sent to the local newspapers in that city. On both these propositions the committee will lose money, the price has been fixed so low. When there are three dentists and each one

sends in \$1.50 the committee gains a little, and thereby recuperates the loss it suffered in the other instances. So you see that in order to have the greatest success possible every dentist should strive to see that as many as possible from each city pay the subscription.

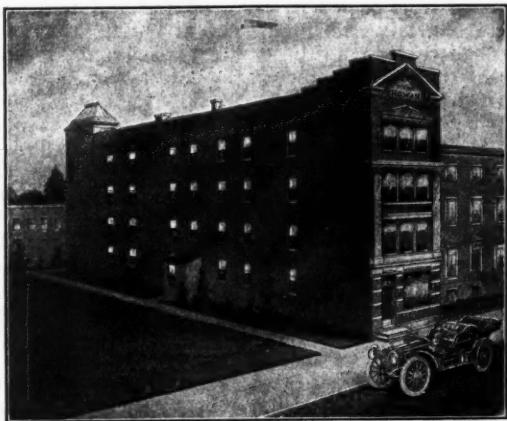
Where it is desired in a certain city, and the funds cover 48 articles, and there are two newspapers, we can send 24 articles to one newspaper, and a different series of 24 articles to the other newspaper, to be printed alternate weeks. One thing to be strictly remembered, is that if you order this series you are to say nothing to your newspaper publisher about it. We are in a position to deal with him much better than you can do, and it causes great confusion; let us attend to that matter. If you properly fill out the blank, and send as many signers with the money as you are able to secure, you have done all we ask.

These articles will be sent to the newspaper by a Press Association in plate form, or what style the newspaper wishes, and you have nothing to do with that part of it. This Association is paid to look after that part. These articles will not appear in the patent insides, but will be printed by the presses of your newspaper. They are suitably headed, contain 500 words each, and are easy to read. They tell the public those things you have felt that it ought to know, and are written by some of the best men in the profession. There is nothing that advertises anything or anybody. No names of any in the dental profession are allowed. Nothing is in them showing the origin of these articles.

They are new, authentic, and copyrighted.

After you have sent in your order do not get impatient, the articles will appear in due season; a campaign of this magnitude cannot be pushed through in a week. In these states where certain release dates are attached to the articles, it will be necessary to wait until all the newspapers are in line for the articles, so that they can appear simultaneously. If we could think of anything more to tell you at this stage we would do so, but we think that we have told the whole story. One thing more, it is by the courtesy of the Illinois State Dental Society that this has been given the other states, so remember that organization with due regard. Dentists from other states have been permitted to subscribe for this service on the same terms as its own members. The appointment of representatives in other states has been found necessary to relieve an overworked committee.





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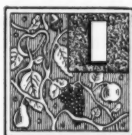
(Continued from page 420)
been held until all scaling of the skin had ceased, and then had been returned to their homes, had been returned to the family circle in which there were children susceptible to scarlet fever, a certain percentage of cases would occur as a result of those contacts. Later we came to understand that the child supposed to be clear of contagion in reality was spreading contagion or carrying contagion back into the home; and then we came to know that the means by which contagion was carried was the secretion of the mouth and the accessory cavities of the ear, the nose, the nasal pharynx, that contagion was held in crypts of the tonsils, in recesses in the mucous membrane, in the nasal pharynx, in the secretions of the ear; and then we came to know the possibilities around teeth that had not been properly cleaned and in cavities that were filled with organic matter of various character; and what is true of scarlet fever is probably still more true of diphtheria; that the bacilli capable of infection lurk in the crypts in the tonsils, in the mucous membranes, around the roots of teeth, around the gum borders of teeth, in cavities in teeth. After the things we have been watching have been proven to be clear and we have allowed the children to go among other children of the family, contagion is carried to others through these means of carry-

ing hitherto overlooked. The work of your profession, teeth cared for and teeth uncared for, is therefore a matter of great concern in the prevention of the spread of a contagious disease.

I mentioned to you awhile ago that there had been evolution, and there has been evolution in the ideas of the conceptions of the work of the Health Department here as well as elsewhere. But a few years ago the control of epidemics was regarded as the only work the Health Department had resting on its shoulders. We now understand that the conscience of a health official cannot be quieted unless he sees in far broader way the relation of his duty toward the welfare of mankind. On the way to the County Fair that I told you of a moment ago we visited La Crosse, Wisconsin, about sunrise, and as I lay in my berth I looked out of the window and I saw a chimney that was belching forth black smoke and that smoke quite promptly was dissipated in the air. Its gases were diluted and its solids were disseminated so that but a few feet away the air was bright and clear and apparently wholesome. The process of nature had cured the blot that was being poured out there, but had that smokestack been located in the city of Chicago the result of the smoke that it was pouring out would have been an addition to the general smudge, to the general pollution of the atmosphere, to the general mass of filth in which we live and in which we con-

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stantly breathe; so that the wonder is not that some of us have consumption or pneumonia or colds or contagion, the wonder is not that some of us fail to develop properly, but that any of us escape consumption and pneumonia and colds, or that any of us can develop properly into broad, well-developed men and women. Had that smokestack been located in the city of Chicago the processes of nature would not have been equal to the task of caring for its smudge along with the stacks from hundreds of thousands of other chimneys that were being poured out. The lesson to be learned there is this: That nature can care for a certain amount of aberration, but that there comes a time when the demand on nature in its various branches is beyond the curative power of nature and, in consequence, these gross violations of the laws of nature and the laws of society result in evils that are far-reaching. When men were widely scattered, when there was much space between the individuals that went to make up society and man could neglect the laws of health with impunity, he could allow his children to grow up without care or without forethought on his part. He could allow their teeth to go neglected. He could pay but little attention to the development of those children and by reason of the isolation of his life and their lives, no harm to the family, to the man or to society would have resulted. The processes of nature, the sunshine that

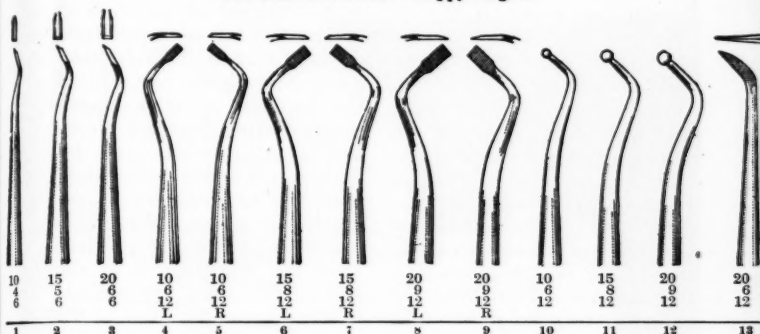
was all around, the air that was free and the vegetation, the flowers, the balance that nature had spread, would take care of the deficiency of the individual unit of the family; but this is not true when men are crowded together, when for the purpose of commerce or manufacture, when for the purpose of art or development or education, men crowd close together, nature is not equal to taking care of the lack of foresight of the parent or the individual.

For a long while we didn't understand that a community had consumption in proportion as it deserved consumption, that men die from pneumonia as that community deserved to have its citizens die from pneumonia. We didn't understand that the man who found out or discovered that he was consumptive in the fall of 1910 had in reality contracted this disease in the winter of 1909 and that there were causes which were operating there, which during the intervening year had been totally lost sight of. It requires more intelligence, more education to understand the relation between cause and effect when cause and effect are widely separated, than it does when cause and effect are close together as they are in the case of smallpox. And, so Health Departments are coming to understand that they are responsible for consumption in the midst of communities, even though the cause of that consumption has operated for months and oftentimes for years before the manifest development of

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THESE are strictly speaking chisel-excavators, classified by forms and measurements for exact operating. The Black system of measurements is used. Notice that the blade cuts on the sides as well as on the edge.

They will prepare cavities according to any method, conservative or radical, at the same time they are for the modern gold or porcelain inlay what the automatic mallet is for gold foil. No other set of chisels is so well adapted to modern methods. They were designed to do all classes of operating, do it accurately, do it rapidly, and at the same time be as few in number as possible. Cavity outlines can be made nominally at right angles, and a slight movement of the hand will make an accurate bevel, if necessary. While the edge is accurately shaping the cervical margin, the side is as accurately shaping the pulpal wall. Better still—watch the preparation of the pulpal wall, and the cervix will be most accurately prepared for you automatically. In those difficult cases well under the gum, the cervix may be left unprepared until the matrix is in place, at which time it can be accurately prepared without wounding the gum or tearing the dam.

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the disease. We are coming to understand another thing, ladies and gentlemen, and that is this, that society is responsible for every defect that is found therein, that society is responsible for the jails that are filled; that society is responsible for the fact that our insane asylums are overflowing, that our poorhouses can not accommodate those who apply, that our measures for relief are not keeping pace with the machinery for protection, and that there is a break all along the line by reason of the fact that we are undertaking expensively to cure rather than economically to prevent. There is the other side of the question that is suggested by what I have just stated, and that is this: that our present method of caring for these deficiencies and for these defects is placing a burden on society that society can not well afford, that society can not long bear. The man who grows up through an undeveloped and a neglected childhood to an undeveloped and neglected manhood never at any point makes a proper member of society. Society is divided into two classes, those who carry and those who are carried. The means of carrying are several, and the means of being carried are several; but in the last analysis those who are unproductive are perched on the shoulders of those who produce and that some have been able to square themselves and carry the load of the burden does not mean that it is right, does not mean it is just or that it is

fair or that it is economical or that it can be indefinitely carried. A part and a great part of this neglect has been the neglect that has grown from a neglect of the teeth of children. It has been said here to-night that in all probability more than ninety per cent of the children in school have teeth seriously defective. Probably a majority of those defects do not seriously interfere with the development of the child, but a very respectable minority do seriously interfere with the development of the child. We have two schools in the city of Chicago at the present time that are caring for children who are defective; children who have been kept in schoolrooms that were too hot or were badly ventilated; children who by reason of enlarged glands, by reason of tonsils and mouth breathing and bad teeth have not been able to learn properly. They have consumed two years in many instances to make a grade in the grammar school. These schools have taken those children and have put them into schoolrooms that were healthier, where the air was better and where the temperature was lower and they have paid some attention to the physical defects of those children; they have recognized the fact that those children were not dullards because they wanted to be dullards, but they were dullards because in the human machinery it was not possible for a machine such as theirs to deliver the mental goods that was demanded of it. A proper care of those chil-

A Foolish Proceeding



THERE is no use talking about it, when you try to treat abscessed teeth and fill canals with any remedy but PUSCURE, it's like butting your head against a stone wall.

You know whether or not you have trouble with these cases after the first treatment. I leave it to you.

If you use PUSCURE your troubles are at an end.

It is the only preparation known that will sterilize a tooth for all time.

I don't care what your experience has been with other preparations, I say without qualification that the first application of PUSCURE will CURE, and if it won't you get your money back.

Or if you don't want to spend any money, send to me for a liberal sample which I will send you without charge.

All the money I have to spend in advertising is to get a man to use this stuff just once.

Write to me today.

Just address DR. JOHN C. BLAIR,

THE PUSCURE COMPANY

NORTON BUILDING

LOUISVILLE, KY.

dren and a proper recognition of those fundamental principles has meant that the children who required two years to make a grade are now making two grades in one year. And those dull girls and boys are no longer dull girls and boys, because the men and women that have been in charge of them have recognized that there is a relation between the soul and the mind of the child and the body of the child and the one can not be made to develop properly unless there is proper care for the other.

The laws of this country represent the present popular opinion of the country; not only that, but the administration of the laws of this country are but a reflection of a prevailing popular opinion at that particular time, and in the composite that goes to make up popular opinion there enters the opinion of the wise man who sees clearly men in all their relations, who sees the present, the past and the future, and there also enters the point of view of the man who has not brought to bear on his vision the point of view of the poor ignorant man. There is little hope for the man in society who has been selfish by lack of opportunity and by lack of capacity, and our law, whatever the subject of our law may be, is a reflection of the points of view of all these men; and let me say to you that we will never have proper laws for the protection of the teeth of the people of this

country or proper laws for the protection of the dentists who are caring for the people of this country so long as ninety per cent of the people of this country are suffering in some measure as the result of bad teeth.

Nor do I believe that this great spreading movement is going to put the dentist out of business. I don't believe that a bad set of teeth has ever made any considerable number of men desire to have good teeth, but I believe that teeth properly cared for, teeth that are cleaned and regular and wholesome in appearance are the greatest known incentive to people to have their teeth properly cared for. I believe the surest way to get the teeth cared for in this country is to bring about such a condition of affairs as that the mouths of the majority of the people of the country constitute a something that the minority would care to emulate. As a member of a Health Department, as a man who has worked for about three years in public health, I am exceedingly glad to welcome the dentist into this work of prevention of disease. I can see clearly where his place is in that work in the main. I can see the principles, although there may be details that it may be necessary to adjust, but there is a work of prevention that demands the best in all of us. I have my part of it and am glad to welcome to this fold you who are to be members of the dental profession.—*The Bur.*

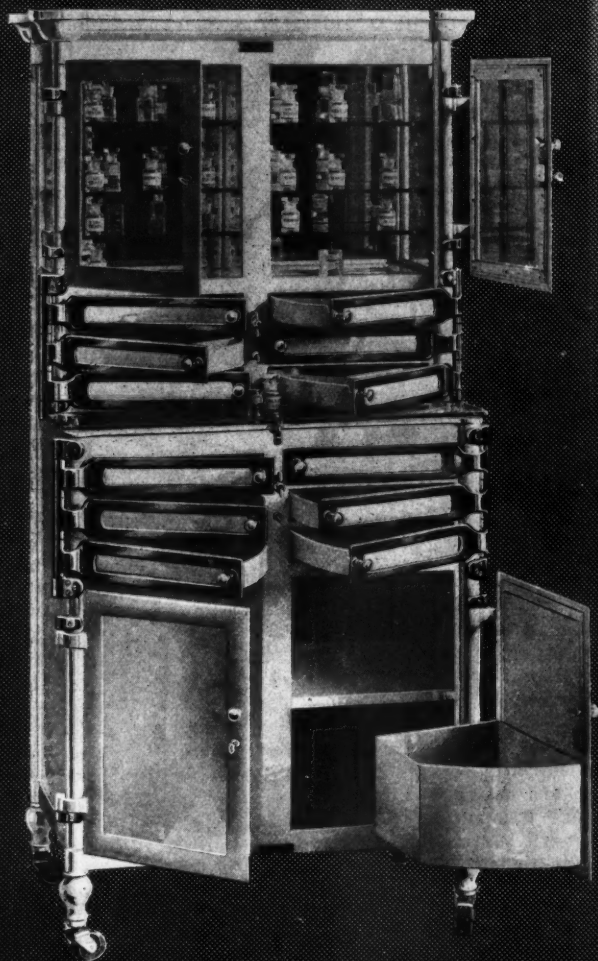
MERIT WINS



DOCTOR:

*If your Bracket Bottle is empty send
for another. Will you?*

THERE ARE TWO IN



Please mention ORAL HYGIENE when writing to advertisers.

DENTS OF DENTISTS

THE TO WHOM ASEPTIC FURNI- TURE APPEALS—AND OTHERS

One kind not only preach oral hygiene,
practice it.

The other kind are carbolic and punch
dam in a different place.

A clean office is an object lesson of what
hygiene stands for.

Aseptic furniture helps educate your
ents.

It is not cheap because it is not made
cheap people, but it is worth what it
costs.

We build it for men who are not afraid
to charge the kind of fees they are entitled to.
Send to-day for the catalogue.

All dealers.

E. S. SMITH & SON CO.
PITTSBURGH, U. S. A.

PERIPATETIC VALETU- DINARIANS

A melancholy spectacle indeed is the assemblage to be witnessed at all seasons of the year of multitudes of men and women at a thousand mineral springs scattered over the land. Every year tens of thousands, not content with the bad flavors and bad smells to be found in this country, seek in foreign lands for waters charged more heavily with sulphureted hydrogen and bitter salts of various sorts.

Salts and sulphur are words of powerful significance to these motley crowds of morbid folks. Salts are purging, sulphur is a disinfectant. Don't they all need purgation and disinfection? Instinct impels them to seek relief from the organic filth which they have been for years heaping up in their interiors, and experience tells them that they find temporary relief by copious water drinking with free bowel action.

These throngs of disease-ridden folks are a veritable menagerie of maladies. There are aches and pains of every sort — headaches of every stripe, backaches, joint aches, stomach aches, and aches and pains no words can picture — rheumatics, paralytics, nervous wrecks, victims of melancholy, gout or obesity, neurasthenics, hysterical girls and faded women; all sorts of morbid conditions.

But, however diverse in other respects, our invalid folks are all alike in a few particulars. They all have sallow or pimply or scabby skins,

coated tongues and bad breaths. If you happen to catch a man's breath it suggests a dead rat or some other carrion; of course the ladies' breaths have the same sort of bouquet, but they artfully hide it with perfumes and aromatics. And body smells, poignant and nose wrenching, are everywhere in evidence. The explanation is not far off. Every one of these defaced and crippled human forms is a walking Golgotha, a zoölogical collection of defuncts. The dirty skin is only a specimen of the all-pervading dirtiness which permits no tissue to escape. Brain, nerves, lungs, membranes, muscle, sinew, blood are all dirty as well as the skin. The breath, redolent with the aromas of putrefaction, indol, skatol, pyrrhol, is a fair sample of the actual state of things in the department of the interior.

And why should it be otherwise? A decaying rat in a closet will defile the air of a whole house. So an ox or a pig, or a piece of one, a beef-steak or a pork chop decaying in a man's colon will pollute his whole body.

And that is what is the trouble with the peripatetic valetudinarian who represents a great and growing class of American citizens, made up especially of business and professional men and society women pasty forty years of age.

Autointoxication is coming to be the universal disease of civilization. A flesh diet, combined with constipation, is a sure formula for producing this hydra-headed monster of disease, a veritable mother of

OLD RELIABLE

First Made in 1873

Hood's Modelling Compound



will go to the mouth cooler and softer than any compound made.

If it is Hood's, it is right.

You want a good impression, as that is the first step for a perfect piece of work.

Price	-	-	75c per pound
10-pound lots	-	-	65c per pound

Nothing better at any price.

Order Hood's, and insist that you get it.

LEST YOU FORGET Hood's Pink Wax for Base Plates

It has a high polish, is very stiff and tough.

The best warm weather wax made.

Full half-pound box, 50c

Insist on HOOD'S

John Hood Company

178 Tremont Street

BOSTON, MASS.

maadies, the real cause of almost every known chronic illness.

Mineral springs are the rallying places for the multitudes of food-poisoned men and women who in general are utterly ignorant of the true cause of their suffering.

The beefsteak fetich is one of the greatest curses of our modern civilization. Meat, alcohol, tobacco, form a trio of prodigious evils which co-operate in the undoing of men, each creating a demand for the other. The mischiefs arising from the use of these unwholesome, unnecessary and unnatural things are so obvious it would seem that they should be immediately recognized by all intelligent men and women. It is gratifying to note that the truth is gradually coming to the front, and that daily the victims of poison habits and a poison diet are making good their escape through the adoption of natural habits of life.

—*Good Health.*

A TREMENDOUS MALE-FACTOR

As a criminal the little house fly is assuming proportions veritably mastodonic. His record as a disease conveyer has been looked up during several years past; he has been the subject of a very large literature. And we note here a few of the counts in the "true bill" that has been drawn up against him.

The fly occurs in houses in small numbers throughout the winter; with the approach of warm weather these relatively

few survivors cease hibernating, become active and deposit their glistening white, microscopic eggs upon suitable food. The maggots hatch from the eggs in about twenty-four hours, and may, under favorable conditions, complete their growth in from five to seven days. They then transform to the oval, brown, resting or pupal stage and remain in this condition from five to seven days. The life development is therefore completed in from ten days to a fortnight—the shorter period being in the warmer part of the year. One fly may deposit 120 eggs, and as there may be ten or twelve generations or life cycles in a season, it is not surprising that this insect should become extremely abundant by midsummer. A pound of manure (ninety-five per cent of all flies are bred in manure) has been estimated to furnish good soil for 1,200; so that one load should produce two and a half million flies. It is therefore indeed fortunate that breeding is confined to the warmer months, and that relatively but few of these insects survive the winter.

Some gentleman with a genius for mathematics has taken his pencil in hand with these results: If one fly lays 120 eggs at one time, and if this brood of new flies produces another brood in three weeks, that fly should have five quintillions, 184 quadrillions, 663 trillions and 552 billions of descendants, and this from one batch of eggs alone! But our enthusiastic mathematician has not yet laid down his

Bismuth Paste



An Ideal Local Treatment for Pyorrhea Alveolaris

Suggested by Dr. Rudolph Beck

Bismuth Paste is put up in 2-oz. jars, with complete directions for use. Price **75c.**

Pressure Syringe for applying Bismuth Paste. This is a one-ounce all-metal Syringe, with expanding metal piston and pure silver flexible reinforced canula, suitable for injecting the paste into the pus pockets.

Syringe complete with silver canula and Steel Needle, **\$3.00.**

Outfit complete with full directions, **\$3.75.**

The O'Brien Worthen Company
Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Dental Depots at St. Louis, Des Moines, Keokuk, Sioux City, Dubuque, Davenport, Joplin and Iowa City.

pencil. The fly, he continues, will lay many score batches of 120 eggs at a time during the season; and the total score must be multiplied by those scores; the resultant figures he mercifully keeps to himself. So the season begins with many billions of flies, and the total must be multiplied by those billions. Wherefore the total number of flies that might conceivably be hatched in a season would exceed the size of the whole earth in bulk; this catastrophe is fortunately prevented by numerous causes, especially that equilibrating factor in evolution, the avidity with which sentient things prey each upon the other.

The fly comes into the world full grown (small ones belong to another species than the common house fly), and immediately he "starts to make a living." A celebrated author has written of the fly that *does not wipe his feet*; but the house fly *does* wipe his feet. One may at any time see him doing this; he alights, for example, on a lump of sugar. In the way perfectly familiar to everybody he carefully goes through his toilet. Each pair of his six legs are in turn conscientiously and vigorously rubbed upon and about one another; then he massages his abdomen. By this means he manages to scrape off and deposit upon the sugar a considerable portion of the hundred thousand or so germs which (so our mathematical friend computes) he has collected upon his body, his legs and the remainder of his person. But

the trouble only begins here; for it has been scientifically demonstrated that the fly also ingests bacteria; anywhere from 1,250,000 to 6,600,000 germs have been found in the digestive tract of the fly. Consider, then, how virulent a factor becomes the fly speck—how only a few bacteria (containing tubercle bacilli, for example) from such a speck may within a few hours develop into colonies of many million germs.

But space (if nothing else) forbids our dwelling longer upon this delightfully appetizing subject. We find it important, however, to note that science has demonstrated beyond doubt the transference of the germs of the following diseases by the house fly: Leprosy, the plague and the cholera (in Eastern countries, not in our Occidental civilization); yaws; anthrax carbuncle (only the other day a case was described in which the anthrax bacillus was transferred by a fly upon a cat scratch); swine plague; trachoma; tetanus; tuberculosis; the diarrhoeas and dysenteries, and typhoid (to the extent, indeed, that some observers would now have us denominate this pest "the typhoid fly").

It is possible to exterminate flies; this is easier than to get rid of mosquitoes, which latter has been done wherever the vitalized desire to do so has been manifested. Flies are nature's scavengers, but clean people and clean communities don't need such scavengers.—*Medical Times.*



THE WEBER FORTY

THE Weber Forty is a combination of the New Model and the special.

It has the overflow through the side of the bowl just like the other types of the Weber Spittoon.

The principal difference between it and the New Model is that the bowl is pressed instead of blown and the valves are a trifle lighter.

The price complete with chair attachment and everything is **\$40.00.**

The discount for cash is 5% or you can buy it through any dealer you like, \$5.00 or \$10.00 down and \$5.00 a month.

LEE S. SMITH & SON COMPANY
PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD SYRINGE

By W. J. FAIRFIELD, M. D., Delta, Colorado

And where is the neighborhood syringe? Have you seen it going the rounds? Of course you have, for you just passed Mother Smith with it under her apron, yet enough of it exposed for your experienced eye to recognize. Mrs. Smith had just been to neighbor Brown's and had there borrowed it to take home to give her daughter, Matilda, an opium and starch injection for the bloody flux. How busy it is kept.

What a time-honored old rubber pump it has become! What a varied service it has rendered. How often it has fought the field of constipation, and brought the obstinate, tight, refractory, and pellet-pelted bowels to a generous laxation! How often it has faced the dangers of the unseen microscopic world, and flushed away, and scattered the enemy without knowing even the A B C of the germ theory! How often it has successfully succeeded in deluging a colony of gonococci who felt their vaginal haunts of stygian darkness well nigh impregnable, and the fluted, tucked, strictured and tortuous spermatic outlet past finding for a thorough passage! How often its rhythmic gushes, in blissful ignorance have prevailed on the appendix vermiformis to nestle down and be good, the growing host of appendix amputators saith not! Its watery broadside projected against the ubiquitous communis coli, and its defensive

and offensive douching of the nasal cavities for catarrhal affections real or imagined, are to be mentioned among its exploits.

Brave old battle-scarred squirt gun, having had a personal acquaintance with grand pere and grand mere, the parson and the harvest hand, Aunt Betsy and Mary Jane, sweetest Susan and rollicking Tom, and the children including the babies, thou hast finally succumbed to valvular disease, a sort of endostosis, and also a touch of arterio-sclerosis. "*Requiescat in pace.*"

Mild mannered, quiet, a servant of the people, accepted ever as a harbinger of peace, yet a thing of evil, a sower of disease, a secret Herod, and a constant offender against the surgical and sanitary code of cleanliness, the high standard of medical science demands your demise.

What a history of neighborhood troubles and scandals this accommodating syringe would unfold in the laboratory of the bacteriologist, as layer after layer of its accretions should become exposed to the high powers of microscopic vision, or be roused to vehement action by an agar-agar culture tube.—*Health Bulletin.*

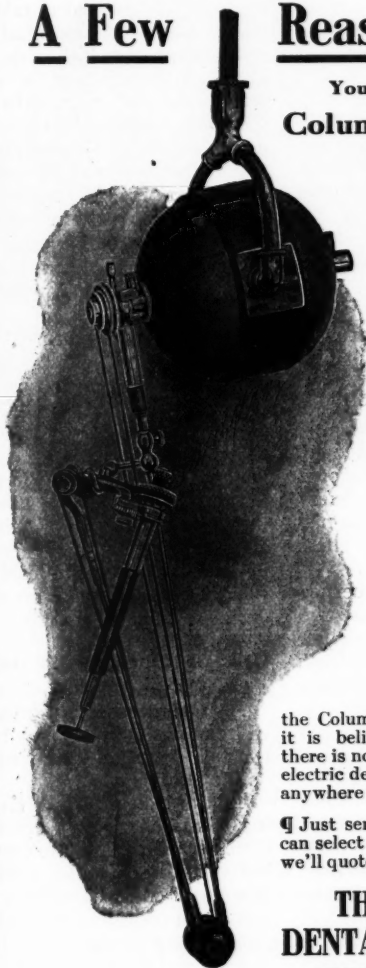
The doctor was worried about the condition of his patient. "I think I shall have to call in some other physicians for consultation."

"That's right; go ahead," said the patient, quite cheerfully. "Get as many accomplices as you can."

Columbia

A Few Reasons Why

You Should Get a Columbia Electric Engine



¶ To conserve your health and strength.

¶ To enable you to do better work.

¶ To get away from the drudgery of the foot engine.

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¶ Nothing is said about the quality of the Columbia Engine itself, for it is believed that you know there is nothing in the line of an electric dental Engine which can anywhere equal the Columbia.

¶ Just send for catalog so you can select the type you want and we'll quote you prices and terms.

**THE RITTER
DENTAL MFG. CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

30

THE HEALTH CROP

By HARVEY W. WILEY, M. D.

In my work in connection with the Department of Agriculture, I often go out among the farmers and look at their farms. I recently visited twenty-five farmers' springs, where they get their water for their families. Every single one of them had chickens running around it, or pigs, or sheep, or cattle grazing right around the spring. And I have not examined a single one of the springs but what I found it containing bad germs from animals' bodies.

You go into the farmers' cellars—they are seldom fumigated and cleansed, and often full of rats and vermin. If we had a Department of Health, every school would have an instructor, every village would have a lecturer, and every town would have a commissioner to look after these things.

I am particularly concerned with a farmer who has two sweet little children. Their moral training is excellent; they are kind and unselfish, and eager to be of service. They have never taken any care of their teeth at all. So, as I was interested in the children, I bought each of them a toothbrush and said, "Now, every time you eat, you must clean your teeth afterward; and when you get up in the morning, clean your teeth! and when you go to bed, clean your teeth." I was playing with one of them the other day, and I thought her teeth did not look very clean, and I said "Do you use the toothbrush I

gave you?" And she said, "No, I haven't used it yet, I'm saving it."

What interest could these children be expected to take in good teeth, so essential to good health, when they do not know anything about the subject? And yet their father is intensely interested in getting good crops and in good fertilizers, and in fine cattle and in registered pigs. He constantly asks questions about how to increase the yield of corn, or how to select the seed, but he has never asked as to what his children should eat, in order, when they are mature, that they may have the greatest crop of health, mentally and physically. This farmer has not the least notion of what the first principle of good health is—in the way of ventilating his house, or having the children sleep in the fresh air, or selecting the most healthful food or the least injurious occupation for his children.—*The Metropolitan*.

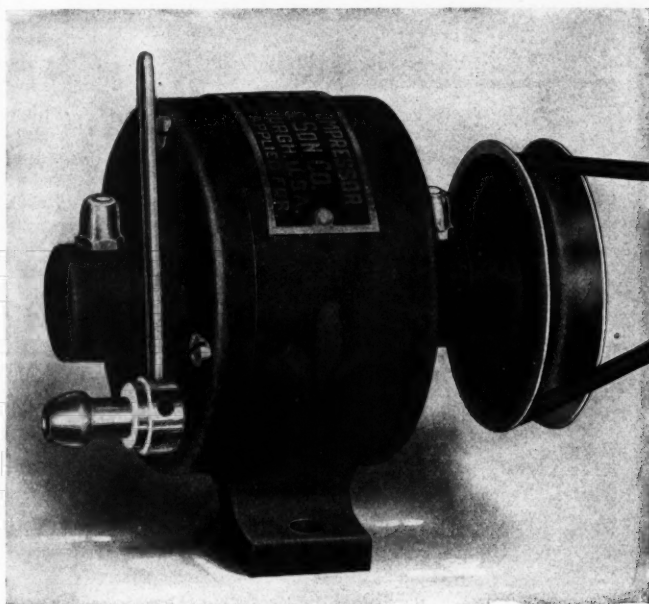
**DE DENTIBUS EST DIS-
PUTANDUM**

A hyperaesthetic scholar—who knows but he may be a learned dentist?—has written us the following:

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—Sir: You describe man as a denticular mammal, but very ill advisedly, I think. "Dentate" must have been the word you meant to use. Denticulate is a diminutive. It is defined as "finely dentate," as, for example, a leaf having "minute, tooth-like projections."

D. D. S.

With sincere regret at being



This is the actual size of the VERNON ROTARY COMPRESSOR.

Do you get that—ACTUAL SIZE.

Now listen.

This machine furnishes compressed air in unlimited quantities—enough for half a dozen blow pipes at the same time—enough for melting metals in your gas furnace.

All you need to do is to throw a belt over a pulley on your lathe and switch on the juice.

It isn't much fun tramping your leg off on a foot bellows, is it?

If the machine doesn't make good after ten days' trial, we'll buy it back from you at what it cost.

We have 2000 in use and not one returned for any cause.

The price **\$12.50**

Pulley for any lathe, extra **1.00**

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The Perfection

of thirty years of cement making experience is embodied in

Britton's Vitrified Cement

developing the following qualities to the highest degree:

Easy to manipulate, extremely Adhesive, Impervious, Hydraulic, Submarine, Strong, Hard, Dense and Durable.

Making it BEST for all Purposes

Made in Cream White, Light Yellow, Yellow, Brown, Light Grey, Pearl Grey, Grey, Greenish Grey, and Copper Oxide.

The price is only \$1.00 for a large double portion package, or six for \$5.00

If your dealer cannot supply you, send direct to the manufacturer,

W. Ogden Britton

483 W. State Street
TRENTON, N. J.

obliged to differ with our correspondent, we must assure him that "dentate" is not the word we meant to use, but that "denticulate" is unquestionably the proper characterization of the human mammal as he now generally occurs. If any of the books disagree with us, so much the worse for the books. It is written, we believe, that the typical number of mammalian teeth is forty and four teeth, and if there be any so strong that they come to a double row of them, yet is their gnashing but vanity and vexation of spirit. Man's teeth are usually numbered as thirty-two permanent and twenty milk teeth. The last teeth to come are the wisdom teeth, and though all human beings have them, yet their influence upon the character is not always evident.

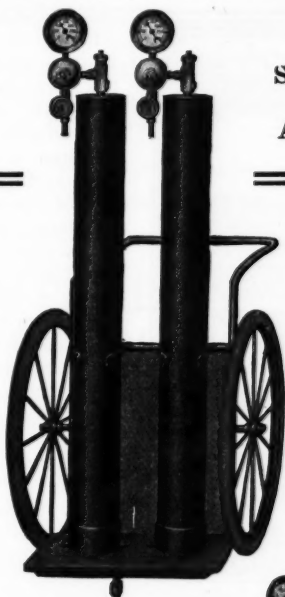
Now then. In the elder day there were giants, cyclopaean monsters, sons of Anak and numbers of assorted undesirables of great size and ferocity. We have lately seen a monograph written by some very learned person—it had a picture, too, in illustration of the text—to prove that Noah was about 175 feet tall, and tusked proportionately. This may not be certainly established, but nobody questions the fact of a gradual diminution in size of the human mammal since Pan to Moses lent his pagan horn, or about that date. The fact is that there are not many survivors at the present day of the megadentate human mammal, and those which do occur are looked upon as

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1883

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and
Always Pure

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Dealer
For the
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Your
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Will tell
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WITH the Regulator and Gauge
the Gas may be drawn at a
LOW PRESSURE direct from
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WAYS TO THE USER

Cylinders and Gas Furnished Only
by The Dental Supply Dealers

Manufactured and Guaranteed by

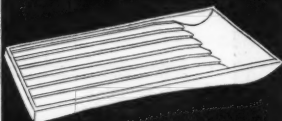
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CHEMICAL CO.**

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KEEP YOUR INSTRUMENTS IN A GLASS DISH



Your patient smiles when he
sees it.

He knows your tools are clean.
Made of opal glass, white like
porcelain.

TWO SIZES:

No. 1 holds 6 things 75 cents

No. 2 holds 12 things \$1.00

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THE DUNN LIGHT



Like putting an arc light in
the shop.

Enables you to finish the job
today.

Diffuses the rays so there is no
shadow in the way.

No light in your eyes.

\$10.00

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eccentricities in the mysterious scheme of man's existence. We are told that the head of the National Bureau of Weights and Measures in Washington, has collected voluminous statistics of this subject, and that the exact measure of the dentation of the inhabitants of the city, with notes upon any extraordinary exceptions which may have come under his notice, are therein preserved for the use of scientific students. If D. D. S. wants to know any more about human dentation, he can undoubtedly learn in Washington. We think the Bureau of Weights and Measures is still under the control of the Navy Department, unless it has recently been absorbed by a greater power.—*Editorial in New York Sun.*

WHAT ONE MAN THINKS

We incline to the opinion that the most important public utterance of the past month must be attributed to one Milton Stamberg, aged fourteen, of Jersey City. After being held up and robbed of candy packages he had set out to deliver for his employer, Milton said at the police station: "I coom to thees country only eight months ago from Australia, but in that time I learn enoof Eenglish to say that I theenk thees is a hellova country where you got to get licked for going along tending to your own beeznees." We believe that your opinion, Milton, transcends in importance anything else that has come to our notice for thirty days past.—*The Silent Partner.*

Do you remember that "Novelty" that you purchased some time ago but never could use to any advantage?

Why not stop buying

"JIM-CRACKS" and "MAKE-SHIFTS"

and buy real things that give you real value for your money.

The Sharp Seamless Crowning System

is a time tried, practical invention that has become a standard thing, because it turns out the work quickly.

**Makes Crowns, That Fit, Articulate, Have Contact,
Natural Form, and of Uniform Strength**



Read up on our Trial Crown Method, it's different, it's original. Our book for the asking.

THE W. M. SHARP CO.

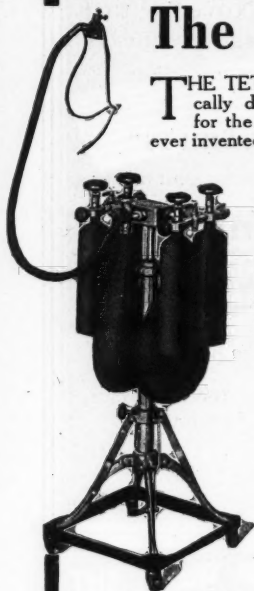
125 Park Ave.

Binghamton, N. Y.

If you have a Crown Outfit of any kind, big or little, that does not give satisfaction, tell us about it. We have a proposition for you.

The Teter Apparatus

THE TETER APPARATUS No. 2 is the most scientifically developed and thoroughly equipped apparatus for the administration of Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen ever invented.



Best results obtained only when using Teter Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen with the Teter Apparatus

¶ There is no guess work with the Teter Apparatus. Results are absolutely sure and certain.

¶ Continued anesthesia is as easily maintained with the Apparatus and Nasal Inhaler as it is with the Apparatus and Face Inhaler.

¶ Most dentists are familiar with what can be done during the analgesic stage as produced with the Teter Apparatus and many are eliminating pain entirely from all their dental work by this method.

¶ Give Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen WARM to obtain a perfect and safe form of anesthesia which is not accompanied by nausea or other bad after effects.

¶ The TETER APPARATUS is being used by hundreds of dentists and is considered by them as being the greatest practice builders in their offices.

¶ For literature and further particulars write us.

THE TETER MANUFACTURING CO.

Williamson Building

Cleveland, Ohio

HE HAD INSIDE INFORMATION

A story that has done service in political campaigns to illustrate supposed dilemmas of the opposition was revived in the recent political "heated term."

Away back, when herds of Buffalo grazed along the foothills of the western mountains, two hardy prospectors fell in with a bull bison that seemed to have been separated from his kind and run amuck. One of the prospectors took to the branches of a tree and the other dived into a cave. The buffalo

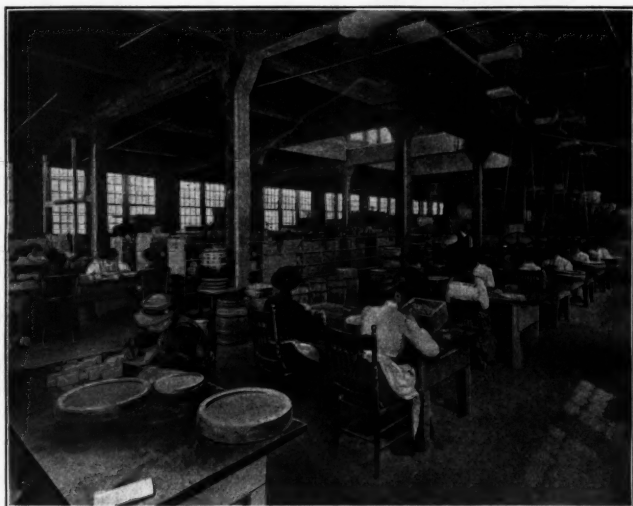
bellowed at the entrance to the cavern and then turned toward the tree. Out came the man from the cave, and the buffalo took after him again. The man made another dive for the hole. After this had been repeated several times, the man in the tree called to his comrade, who was trembling at the mouth of the cavern:

"Stay in the cave, you idiot!"

"You don't know nothing about this hole," bawled the other. "There's a bear in it."

—*Everybody's Magazine.*

GENUINE CARBORUNDUM



Dental Department of THE CARBORUNDUM CO., at the Niagara Falls Works

Twenty-one people are engaged exclusively in the manufacture of

GREEN CARBORUNDUM

for our sales.

The Carborundum Co. is the only manufacturer of Carborundum in America.

Every ounce of Green Carborundum produced is used for the Dental trade. It is never sold in bulk. That is why the so-called Carborundum goods made by others always come in other colors.

Green Carborundum is always genuine Carborundum.

Our 16-page catalog is sent free. It contains illustrations of the 225 forms in which the goods are now made.

If someone tries to hand you some other color it will not be because he is trying to benefit YOU.

Say **GREEN** and underscore it.

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If not write today
for a free sample of

Fellowship
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The strongest and
stickiest cement
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Manufactured by
**Dental Protective
Supply Co.**

**2231 Prairie Ave.
Chicago, Ill.**

*"Learn to Say
Fellowship"*

DENTISTRY UNDER DIFFI- CULTIES

There are times when this close to nature thing palls on one. The city dweller isn't apt to realize how much he has learned to rely on manufactured comforts until he has tried a bungalow by the sea-side or a camp in the Catskills, writes the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. Tommy Morgan, who plays parts in a repertoire company, gained experience very early this season—in fact, just after he had bought him one of those portable houses, and set it up on an eligible site far from the maddening crowd. He came back to town this week.

"Trouble was, I got the toothache," said he. "There are no doctors and no dentists up in the hills. But the hill billies are still sufficiently old-fashioned to rely on the village barber for what surgical attention they demand. He bleeds them, gives them pills and squills, and on occasion pulls the offending molar. I went to him for consolation. 'Less see the toot,' says the barber. I sat down in the chair. Before I knew it he had a pair of gas pliers in my mouth, and had hooked on to that tooth. He gave one preliminary yank, 'jus' to set the forceps,' he explained, and then he went after it.

"At the second yank I came out of the chair. 'Grab him, Jack,' yelled the barber. His large muscular son seized me, thrust me down in the chair,

It Solves A Perplexing Problem

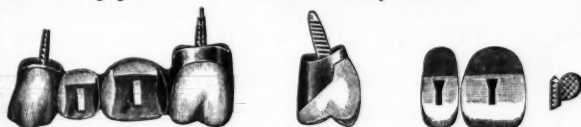
Every dentist is at one time or other confronted with the problem of re-newing bridges, and the annoyance of replacing teeth broken from a plate.

With the

Evslin Interchangeable Tooth

all this bother is removed, and an æsthetic development assured.

The Evslin is handled in the same way as a pin tooth. You make your own gold or platinum backing, waxing it up and soldering it in the same manner, cementing the tooth on after the metal frame work is completely finished and polished. In this way the additional annoyance of cracking and checking, as well as changing of the shade of the tooth, is entirely eliminated.



The illustrations above give some idea of the appearance of the dovetail flat surface groove, and the metal tongue fitting into it.

All porcelain cusps are used on the posterior teeth. This is the only porcelain cusp posterior interchangeable tooth on the market, and in its manufacture we have attained exceptional strength.

The Evslin Self-Protecting Facing



Running at a predetermined angle, the groove in the tooth permits the grinding of the cutting edge at an angle or knife edge. The tooth is thus protected at the bite, and slides easily on its backing.

Our booklet (free for the asking) goes into fuller details.

Manufactured by **PENNSYLVANIA DENTAL MFG. CO.**

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PITTSBURGH - PA.

leaned his weight on my head and shoulders, and while he pushed his father pulled. When that tooth came out I could feel the roots give in the second joint of my neck. And that frightful suffering cost me \$5.25."

"Seems to me," said Mr. Morgan's sympathizing friend "that was a high price to pay for pulling a tooth."

"Oh," said Mr. Morgan, "I only paid a quarter for having the tooth pulled. The \$5 was for licking the barber."—*Newark News.*

"Why, John!" exclaimed Mrs. Newkid, as she came in to the room, "what in the world makes the baby cry so?"

"I don't know, my dear," answered Newkid, as he handed the infant over to its mother, "but I imagine he is thinking of what the governor of North Carolina once said to the governor of South Carolina."

A homing pigeon has established a record flight of one thousand miles in five days. The feat was accomplished without breaking a propeller blade. —*Toledo Blade.*

"I tell you I must have some money!" roared the King of Maritana, who was in sore financial straits. "Somebody will have to cough up."

"Alas!" sighed the guardian of the treasury, who was formerly the court jester, "all our coffers are empty."

Steadiness—Stability Flexibility

THESE three words aptly describe the advantages of this engine.

STEADINESS of bur rotation with the all-cord arm is fundamental. In our engine, however, **STEADINESS** of the bur is combined with **STABILITY** of the motor, giving the operator perfect control for the most delicate cutting; and, combined with **STABILITY** of support, there is **FLEXIBILITY** of adjustment with the Folding Bracket, which makes the engine more convenient than any other for reach and placement.

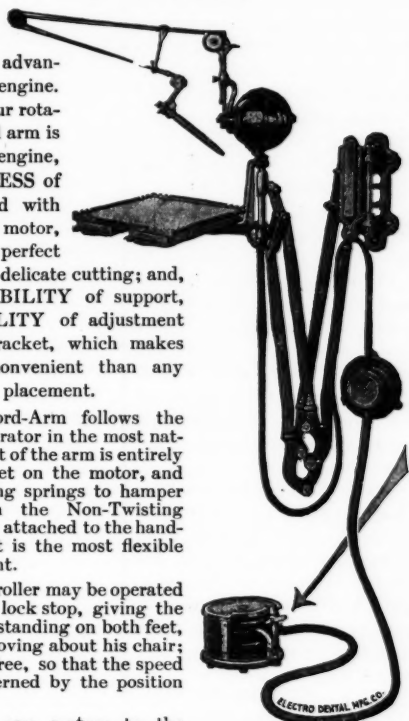
The Short-All-Cord-Arm follows the movement of the operator in the most natural way. The weight of the arm is entirely carried by the socket on the motor, and there are no retarding springs to hamper the operator. With the Non-Twisting Register Wrist Joint attached to the hand-piece, the equipment is the most flexible and ideally convenient.

Our Engine Controller may be operated in two ways:—With lock stop, giving the operator the relief of standing on both feet, and the freedom of moving about his chair; or, With the lever free, so that the speed of the engine is governed by the position of the foot.

To change from one system to the other, you simply move the small trigger shown in the illustration.

The small nickel-plated aseptic table with glass top is a useful adjunct to the Folding Bracket Engine. It is convenient and compact, and does not interfere with the arm or handpiece, and may be attached to any engine of this model.

Wound for any electric lighting current or for batteries. Takes cord or cable arm. *Write for Catalog.*



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Some Questions for the Dentist

Doctor, of course you realize the scope and importance of the present oral hygiene movement in the schools, lecture rooms, etc.

Now, Doctor, what are YOU doing to further this movement? Are you giving your patient the benefit of your superior knowledge regarding the serious side of oral hygiene practice?

And, what kind of dentifrice do you recommend when your patient asks your advice?

Oral Hygiene Paste demands your serious attention by reason of its vast difference to all other tooth pastes. It is scientifically prepared with the distinct view of maintaining the hygiene of the mouth. Its formula is no secret, and will be furnished on application.

And, when your patient buys Oral Hygiene Paste, he receives with it the Oral Hygiene Card giving detailed directions for the correct brushing of the teeth, gums and tongue, also instructions to call on his dentist for mouth examination and treatment before using the paste.

So, if you prescribe Oral Hygiene Paste, you will be doing not only a great educational work for the public, but adding to your practice as well.

Doesn't this sound good to you?

Ask us for free trial tube and Oral Hygiene Cards for distribution.

**The Oral Hygiene
Products Co.**
PITTSBURGH, PA.

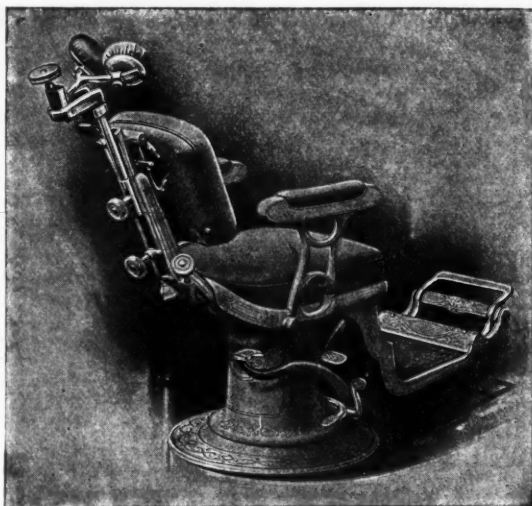
MAKING GOOD CITIZENS

The City Club entertained at luncheon Director Neff and a number of persons interested in the betterment of the health conditions of the citizens of Philadelphia. The topic of discussion was "What is Philadelphia Doing to Make and Keep Her Citizens Healthy?" Dr. George W. Goler, health officer of Rochester, N. Y., made the principal address, in which he advocated changes in the systems of health organizations and the introduction of certain innovations in schools. In the course of his address Dr. Goler said:

"We, in medicine, apart from the mechanical arts involved in surgery, and the study of disease, keep to much old practice. The annual death rate in the United States, based on a population of 85,500,000 for 1907, was 18 per thousand. Of these, 1,500,000 deaths, 42 per cent., of 630,000 annually, are preventable or postponable. Since each postponement would save on an average of \$1,700, the national annual unnecessary loss of capitalized net earnings is \$1,070,000,000.

"In every school there must be a school dentist with chair and dental equipment, who shall teach the hygiene of the mouth, the relation between infantile diseases—diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough—and the decay of the teeth.

"For the purpose of bringing the school and home into



Style 60

SUCCESS!

Nothing will advance the practitioner so well as a handsome, tasty and well equipped office. You may be a good Dentist, an expert workman, but a man frequently is judged by the appearance of his office and unjustly condemned.

If your office shows a prosperous, well-kept appearance it impresses your patients favorably. To be successful you must be modern and up-to-date, not only in your methods but also in the equipment of your office.

Our long experience enables us to give you the most Artistic as well as the most convenient and durable outfit to be had.

We can equip your operating room and Laboratory complete with Harvard Furniture finished to match, insuring you harmony of design and color as well as adding tone and individuality to your office. *Sold on monthly payments or discount for cash.*

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Pink Rubbers are manufactured in three shades, LIGHT, MEDIUM LIGHT, and DEEP SHADE, which cannot be surpassed in quality, strength, shades or finish. The desirable qualities of my Pink Rubbers are color and toughness

Doherty's Rubber Dam Excels all other makes. Manufactured from carefully selected rubber and the most improved process, superior in quality, strength and finish, no smell, no rot, warranted to last for years without deteriorating. *Give it a trial and see for yourself.*

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closer relation, every school should have its nurse, who should be the assistant of the school physician. The nurse should not occupy her time altogether in rendering assistance to the doctor in the school, but should visit the homes of the pupils to give advice to mothers relating to the preservation of the health of the child.

"The child who is deficient in his school work is often found to be the child who cannot see or who cannot hear; who suffers from digestive disturbances or infectious diseases contracted in infancy. Children who come to school are found to suffer from sense and other defects, which it is the duty of the medical school

inspector and the nurse to detect and refer to the parent and family physician and to the family dentist before the child can do even the average of good work.

"Let us establish milk stations in the schools during the long summer vacation where the visiting nurse to the babies of the district may learn the needs of the school circle in which she is doing her work. In each group of schools there will be established, under the care of a trained psychologist, a special psychological laboratory for the study of all backward, deficient and defective children, so that there may be developed from this beginning a laboratory of hygiene and

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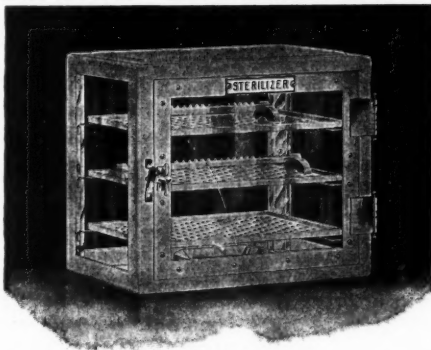
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**3 trays
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**5 trays
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These are all metal goods, and so made that should you break a glass it can be readily replaced.

The glass is not puttied in place, and the corner pieces that hold it can be quickly removed without breaking the enamel or disfiguring it in any way.

The enamel is baked on. The trays are removable. The name plate is prominent so your patients will at once recognize it.

In short, it is thoroughly well made and nicely finished.

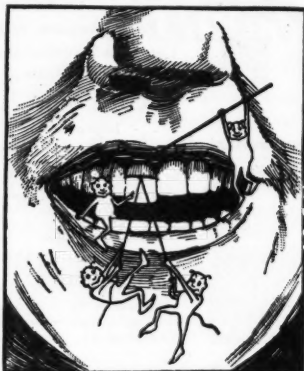
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When the crown won't stay put, it is not pulled out, and it does not fall out.

It is *pushed out* by the air back of the cement—do you get that? **PUSHED** out.

The only way on earth to fill the canal **FULL** of cement clear up to the end of the thing is to use the

Jiffy Cement Tube

Never known to fail.

50c. for 40.

All dealers.

LEE S. SMITH & SON CO., Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

psychology for the study of all well children.

"Let us make not only birth and pedagogical record a requisite for the child to go to work; but as long as we permit boys and girls in the early adolescent period to enter upon tasks which may be somewhat dangerous for them, let us be sure that physically and psychically they are able to measure up as shown by the instruments of porcelain to the work they are to do."

Dr. Neff, in replying, said:

"The paper which we have just heard is certainly an able one, but many of the subjects are ideal and will not be realized for some time. I think I

had better say just a word regarding some of these questions. Last year we secured the services of visiting nurses, and I know that the mortality in the wards in which they worked has decreased among the children 40 per cent. and I think, with the information I have, I will be able to influence councils to provide more in the near future. In the City Hall there are three volunteer dentists who take care of the teeth of poor children. Our schools have become social centers, as they have been turned over for lecture purposes, and I think Philadelphia leads this country in many of her health activities."

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Dawson's White Alloy

\$4.00 per oz. A very white alloy.

Rego Alloy

\$2.50 per oz. Guaranteed, no contraction;
expansion not over $\frac{1}{10,000}$ of an inch.

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\$2.50 per oz. Fine Edge Strength.

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\$1.50 per oz. Has no equal at this price.

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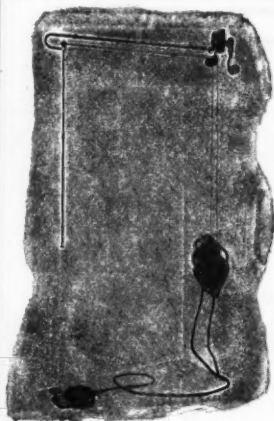
\$1.00 per oz. A high-grade alloy. Write
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Some people buy Electric Stomach Bitters and think they drink Electricity.

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That's fooling gullible people.

We take nothing but Water. Simple isn't it.

The cut shows our No. 2 Cable Engine "B" with our New Foot Switch and silk covered flexible cable.

There is class in every line. It is reliable and free from trouble.

You want to know all about the new things whether you wish to purchase or not. If you will drop us a card with your name and address legibly written, we will send you a very artistic catalog.

Price, No. 2 "B" Cable Engine . . \$75.00

Price, separate, of Foot Switch "B" flexible silk covered cable and attachments \$21.50

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WITHOUT FORETHOUGHT

A college student had pawned a suit and redeemed it later on his way to his home. His mother, while unpacking his trunk, came upon the coat with the tag on it.

"John," she inquired, "what is this tag doing on your coat?"

"Oh," he answered, "I was at a dance, mother, and checked my coat."

Soon she came upon the trousers also tagged, and with a puzzled look she inquired:

"John, what sort of a dance was that?"

Mack — When were you married?

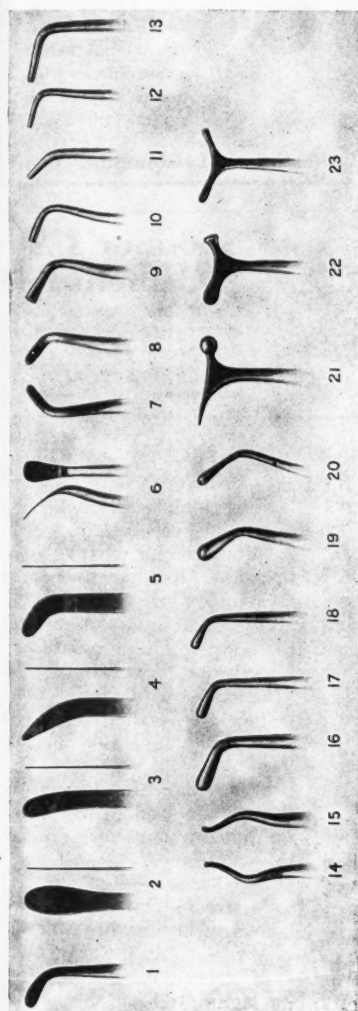
Dyer — Just about six check books ago. — *Puck*.

A LITTLE ANANIAS CLUB

"That's so, judge; I was drunk, all right," the man at the rail admitted gently, even with a note of pathos in his thick voice. "I don't deny it, judge, but I'll tell you just how it was: I've got a sick wife at home, terrible sick; nobody to do for her but me. I haven't had my clothes off or laid down for four nights. When I went out last night I — well, I just had to have a bracer, judge, and I got a little too much under my belt; that's so. The woman's all alone up at the house, judge. I'll have to get back somehow."

"That's queer," interrupted the magistrate, with quiet conviction. "We received a let-

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Tantalum is harder, stronger and tougher than steel, and no known acids have any effect on it. It cannot possibly discolor the cement, and, although the points are smaller and more delicate than steel, they last a lifetime. Tantalum costs more than pure gold, but the instruments will outlast dozens of the agate or tortoise ones and will prove very cheap in the end.

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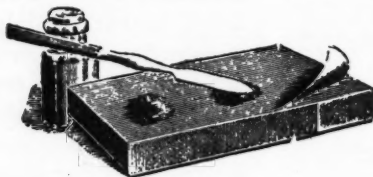
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Spooner's Cement Pad

*It beats the glass slab a mile.
Only one (1) sent for 10 cts.,
Stamps. 25c at Depots.*

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ter from your wife and she asks me to keep you locked up as long as possible. Says you're in the way at home—a nuisance. She is glad to be rid of you."

Silently, and without apparent surprise, the prisoner shuffled toward the door on his way to jail. Then he looked back.

"Say, judge," he called out, "there are two awful liars in this room, and I'm one of 'em. I ain't got no wife!"

Railroad employees want freight rates increased. Then they can ask for higher wages to meet the increased cost of living owing to increased cost of commodities, induced, in part, by increased freight rates. Even a pup chasing its tail takes an occasional rest.

PERFECTLY AWFUL

"I wonder," said the wild looking man with the multiplied whiskers.

"You wonder what?" asked the meek looking boob with the concentrated eyebrows.

"If the man who figured out the length of a week was referred to as a weekling?"

"Sure," said the boob. "They also called the man who discovered ink an inkling."

Whereupon the driver from the asylum backed his wagon up and the pair were dumped in.—*Exchange.*

Mistress—Did you have company last night, Mary?

Mary—Only my aunt, mum.

Mistress—When you see her again, tell her she left her tobacco pouch on the piano.

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